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FILE No.

72/2657

PART No.

DISPOSAL CATEGORY

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**PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT**

TITLE:

APARTHEID IN SPORT IN  
SOUTH AFRICA.

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## RELATED PAPERS

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## ACTION RECORD

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56	Mr Luck 7/2	A	7/2								
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73/6671



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE 951472 (GAZETTE OFFICER)  
IN REPLY QUOTE

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

PRIME MINISTER: I'll wait till I'm asked. I never knew of the proposition until I read it in today's papers. I'm immensely flattered at the suggestion, but I would think it could be more appropriately held by persons other than members of the Parliament and that it should rotate every couple of years. Look, I haven't been asked.

Q. With the decision of the New Zealand Rugby Union to go ahead with the Springbok tour, is our position absolutely unchanged and do you see that this might place in jeopardy the Commonwealth Games; and will Australia do anything to help or hinder the actual staging of those Games?

PRIME MINISTER: There has been no reconsideration sought of the Government's decision to deny entry or transit to racially selected sporting teams. I fear that if the New Zealand football authorities persist and succeed in having a visit by a Spring bok team this will very seriously truncate the Commonwealth Games which are to be held in Christchurch later this year. The Australian Government hasn't taken any steps - it's not likely to take any steps - to prevent Australians playing what they like and where they like. I am, however - already asked our missions in all Commonwealth countries to ascertain the effects of a Spring bok tour of New Zealand on the Commonwealth Games in New Zealand. It's quite clear that half the Commonwealth countries would not be able to participate in those Games because half of them depend on Government assistance to participate. That Government assistance would be withheld if New Zealand condones - the New Zealand Government doesn't - but if New Zealanders appear to condone the racial discrimination policies which the South African Government imposes on South African sporting teams representing South Africa, then there can be no question that the Commonwealth Games will be in peril and all of us interested in sport or interested in the Commonwealth will be disadvantaged by the stubbornness of that single section of the New Zealand population.





72/7

## PRIME MINISTER

PRESS STATEMENT NO. 7

8 December 1972

### RACIALLY SELECTED SPORTING TEAMS

The Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, announced today that in future racially selected sporting teams would be excluded from Australia.

The South African Government has been informed of the decision.

Mr Whitlam said that transit through Australia for sporting teams selected on a racial basis would also be prevented.

"The Australian Government's position on such visits is now quite clear".

Shipping and airline companies operating international services to Australia are being informed of the decision.

Mr Whitlam said he was confident that the government would get the co-operation of the companies on the question.

CANBERRA, A.C.T.



72/2657  
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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CENTRAL REGISTRY

Ext Rel.

JUN 22 2 15 PM '73

20/4

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

FILE NO \_\_\_\_\_

20 June 1973

201/5/4

The Secretary,  
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet,  
CANBERRA

SOUTH AFRICA: SPORTS POLICY

... Please find attached a copy of memorandum C128 of 5 June 1973, with attachment, from the Australian Embassy in Cape Town, which reports a speech made by Dr Koornhof, Minister for Sport and Recreation, concerning the introduction of multi-racial sport in South Africa.

*R.K. Gate*  
(R.K. Gate)  
for the Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

*See also later papers  
dealing with a proposed  
law of South Africa by an  
Australian, 1973/74*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A463, 1972/2657





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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
CAPE TOWN

In reply quote No. 206/17

Memorandum No. C.128

5 June 1973

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA

SOUTH AFRICA : SPORTS POLICY

I refer to cable 246 dated 25 May regarding the speech by the Minister for Sport and Recreation, Dr Koornhof, in replying to the Parliamentary debate on his Estimates.

- .... 2. I attach a summary prepared by Mr Seccombe based upon a part-translated, part untranslated version of Koornhof's remarks which we have obtained. We will check with the Hansard version when we receive it and advise you if there are any significant nuances of language (or reproduction) which we have not caught. Mr Seccombe's summary accords very well with my understanding of the current South African policy.
3. Dr Koornhof's speech was fairly hard line and I do not think some of the newspaper comments hailing a new deal are justified. What we do not know of course is how far this Parliamentary speech was "political", directed to the conservative elements in the electorate, and how far his references to flexibility will be borne out.
4. As I read the speech he has said flatly that sport will not be integrated at the club, provincial or national levels and that it is only when we reach the international level (defined so as to leave room for a good deal of administrative discretion) that we can detect willingness to juggle things so as to give South Africa a better international appearance. There are not to be mixed trials. Instead there will be standards and classifications.
5. Dr Koornhof states: "It is not a case of any participant, White or non-White, being free to enter for such a competition, but as matters stand in the international world, only those people who comply with the necessary qualifications are free to do so. A further requirement is that such an international meeting should have the necessary prestige value and should be open to any participant and/or country, and should be proclaimed as such. It will be possible for both White and non-White spectators to attend such an international meeting, and such meetings shall be presented in approved stadiums with adequate facilities, etc.". Spectators will presumably be segregated.

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- 2 -

6. Other interesting points which emerge from his remarks are:

- (a) The term "Springbok" must always apply to a White team. Therefore if we in Australia use this term it will convey one clear meaning to the South Africans. If we talk about a mixed team, we must avoid the term Springbok if we want them to understand us.
- (b) Non-White sporting bodies should establish their own international relations -- but to complete international liaison there may be a liaison committee at the top level -- presided over by the White body.
- (c) "Multi-racial" means "Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Bantu mixed up together" (sic. this word was inserted in the translation we got) "in one team". "Multi-national" means separate teams except at "the highest international level" (defined within the discretion of the South African Government). This applied for instance at the Pretoria National Games last March/April.

7. Dr Koornhof maintains that this is all perfectly simple.

8. It seems to me however that for every question Dr Koornhof purports to answer, other ones spring up. When an apparent concession is made, as in Soccer, one still does not know exactly how it will work. I would have said that a complicated sporting Code of Rules is evolving, watched overall by Dr Koornhof and the officials of the Ministry of Sport (who I am told are probably more conservative than Dr Koornhof). I imagine the only way to get answers is to ask questions linked to a specific sporting event. If the South African authorities want outside participation in a particular sport they may be pushed into making concessions (which they will seek to justify by their own logic). There is no particular point in asking the questions unless one wishes to clarify a point, or intends to try and extract a concession from them.

9. A separate memorandum ~~which is~~ about cricket is being sent from Pretoria.

10. I should perhaps add that yesterday's "Argus" (Cape Town) commenting on the "far reaching changes in Government attitude" refers to a survey conducted on behalf of the Nationalist newspaper "Rapport". This is stated to show that "68.9 percent of the 2,500 people polled wanted more multiracial or multinational sport in South Africa. More than 18 percent wanted less mixing in sport, while 12.8 percent had no feelings either way. The survey also showed that English-speaking South Africans were far more liberal in their attitude to the question than the Afrikaners. Of the 999 English-speaking voters who were questioned, 87.3 percent were in favour of more multiracial sport, while only 56.6 percent of the 1501 Afrikaners questioned, were.

.../3



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Young Afrikaners were far more amenable to the idea of multiracialism in sport than their elders -- 60.9 percent of those between 25 and 39 were in favour of more 'mixed' sport occasions, while among those of over 55, only 50.7 percent had this view."

11. ~~But~~ But one would need to know a good deal more about the conditions of the poll and what definitions (if any) were given to the terms used.

(C. T. Moodie)  
Ambassador

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SUMMARY OF DR KOORNHOF'S SPEECH OF 25 MAY ON SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS POLICY

In his speech on 25 May, Dr Koornhof made the following points:

BROAD POLICY

The Sports Policy is an integral part of the Nationalists' Policy of separate development, but sport is not the most important thing and the Sports Policy will not be the thin end of the wedge to force integration on South Africa.

SPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA

There will be no mixed teams at club level, provincial level or national level.

At international level, such as at the South African Games in Pretoria, teams representing the various nations, i.e. the white nation, the Coloured nation, the Indian nation, and the Zulu, Xhosa nations, etc., (or in the interim, the Bantu peoples) may play against each other. These competitions will be open to other countries. ("May" = may be permitted).

SPORT ABROAD

Teams to play abroad carrying the name "Springbok" will always be white. The other South African nations may send representatives teams abroad, and this is to be encouraged.

A racially mixed South African team to play abroad is possible where the rules and regulations of international sports meetings require that only one team from a country participate in a meeting. If non-whites qualify, they may join this team. This policy was stated by the late Dr Verwoerd in 1962 and has remained unchanged since then. Although the team may be mixed, mixed trials are not permissible.

Dr Koornhof warned against drawing conclusions from one sport to apply to another sport. Concessions for one sport will not necessarily apply to another.

POLICY ON SPECIFIC EVENTS AND SPORTS

It was announced that various events in South Africa would be permissible. In cricket, a team, even a racially mixed team, from England, would be permitted to play, provided there were no political motives in the selection of the team. Other such cricketing events, including a tour of a team led by Mr Derek Robins (who recently brought a rather mediocre team out to South Africa from the U.K.) would also be permitted.

In 1974, an open international soccer tournament will be permitted, with teams representing the various South African nations participating. Foreign teams would be welcome to attend.

At this stage, Dr Koornhof said in reply to a question that he could not make a statement on whether the same applied to rugby.

.../2



International athletics meetings could take place in 1974 on condition that at least two foreign countries participate. A cycling competition could take place on the same basis.

Dr Koornhof then listed other world series events to be held in South Africa between August 1973 and March 1974, viz. squash, life-saving and trampoline tournaments. The world bowls championship will be held here in 1976. An international women's hockey team and an international women's netball team would tour South Africa in the second half of 1973. (Although these were mentioned in the context of other multi-national competitions, Dr Koornhof did not specify the basis on which they would take place and one should not assume without question that these events will take place on a multi-national basis.)

COMMENT

As spelt out, the Sports Policy has two open avenues of development. The first is to permit more racially mixed teams to play abroad. One might expect announcements in due course permitting specific multi-racial teams, in soccer, rugby etc. The other avenue leads to more multi-national events in South Africa, with or without foreign participants. Developments in this direction may well occur more rapidly than in the other. Dr Koornhof has closed the door to mixed sport on club level, which is demanded by some groups.

Dr Koornhof's announcement on the multi-national soccer tournament for South Africa in 1974 represents an advance in that the various teams will be able to play against each other, if necessary, in the absence of foreign teams.

The speech was accurately reported in the Cape Times. The Cape Argus reported that Mr Dave Marais, President of the Football Association of South Africa, had concluded that a racially mixed South African soccer team might play abroad.

(H. R. Seccombe)  
Third Secretary



[illegible]



S. M. H. 9. 4. 73

CENTRAL REGISTRY

APR 11 10 22 AM '73

FILE NO. 72/2657

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## Black, white Games end in South Africa

PRETORIA, Sunday. — The South African International Games, which saw white and non-white sportsmen compete against each other for the first time in the republic's history, ended here last night.

Australia was among the 31 countries from which athletes and administrators attended the Games which extended over two weeks.

Declaring the Games closed, the Minister of Sport and Recreation, Dr Piet Koornhof, said that "a new era has dawned" in the country. He did not elaborate.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said that not only was sport of international importance, but it also served to create "a common pride which transcends such things as provincialism and political interests."

But although black and white South Africans played Soccer against each other, swapped punches in the boxing ring and raced one another on the athletics track, no racially mixed teams took the field.

Audiences, too, were segregated and whatever chink

was made in the local wall of apartheid was still very small.

Despite initial fears, threatened right-wing protest faded away after the opening and stringent security precautions proved unnecessary.

Black and whites have mingled freely and amic-



Dr Koornhof

ably in the Burgers Park Games Hotel and in the stadium at Pretoria—traditional stronghold of white nationalism.

Some foreign sportsmen defied the wishes of their home countries to compete in the republic and may face suspension when they get back.

Although there were only 120 non-white competitors among the total South African contingent of 861, sports observers here are agreed that there can be no going back now.

Some sports observers here believe that integrated sport will not stop at the international level, but will spread, at least, to pro-

vincial level, thereby meeting all requirements for participation in the Montreal Olympics in 1976.

(AAP-Reuter)

*in South*

*Attache*

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
NAIROBI...SAV 011

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ADDRESSED LAGOS 212, REPEATED SAVINGRAM CAPETOWN SAV 004,  
ACCRA SAV 013, DAR ES SALAAM SAV 007, NAIROBI SAV 011

YOUR 189

SOUTH AFRICAN GAMES (UNDERLINED)

YOU SHOULD CONFIRM TO CAMEROUN CHARGE THAT NO AUSTRALIAN  
NATIONAL TEAM WILL COMPETE IN ANY OF THE EVENTS AT THE GAMES.

2. AS YOU HAVE STATED WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER PARTICIPATION BY  
INDIVIDUALS AND PRIME MINISTER HAS STATED (PRESS CONFERENCE OF  
6 FEBRUARY) THAT NO RESTRICTION WILL BE PLACED ON INDIVIDUAL  
AUSTRALIANS FROM PLAYING WHAT SPORT THEY LIKE WHERE THEY LIKED.  
OUR PRESENT UNDERSTANDING IS THAT AUSTRALIAN PARTICIPATION  
WILL BE LIMITED TO TWO INDIVIDUAL ENTRANTS IN LAWN BOWLS.

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/11/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
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PM'S

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

Secretary

Department of

Canberra

CENTRAL REGISTRY

MAY 16 11 13 AM '73

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

With the Compliments

of

the Secretary

for information

Mr Mitchell R23/3.

Is there any outstanding  
action on this file plus

NO. as per file 41  
and above R. 203

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A463, 1972/2657



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72/2657

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

Lock

In reply quote No. 206/17

1/3

Memorandum No. 155

6 March 1973

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

SOUTH AFRICAN GAMES

Our memorandum 152 of 2 March 1973 refers.

2. The present memorandum provides a summary of our previous memoranda on the South African Games, with some new information, particularly on internal political aspects.
3. The Games will take place in Pretoria from 23 March to 7 April 1973. They will be opened by the State President, and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, will perform the closing ceremony. Comprising a great variety of sports played on a "multi-national" basis, the Games are the first of their kind in South Africa. There have been previous multi-national meetings, for example, an athletics meeting in Cape Town in November 1971, but no one event for a variety of sports.
4. The real significance of the Games' being 'multi-national' is that various racial groups can compete. These include foreign nations such as Malawi and Japan and the various "nations" which, according to the official view, make up the population of South Africa: i.e. the European, the 'Coloured', the Indian and the Bantu "nations". It is the Government's stated policy that sport between various South African "nations" can occur only in an "open international" context, when at least two foreign teams are present.

Foreign Participation

5. Teams or individuals from Australia, Britain, Sweden and other European countries, Japan, USA, Rhodesia and Malawi will attend.

Australian Participation

6. The only Australian participants announced to date are two bowlers. According to the 'Star' of 1 March, Barry Salter and Clive White will represent Australia. Further announcements on overseas participants are, however, expected.

*M. Lock*

*In info*

*Lock*

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7. The Chief Organiser of the Games requested that an Australian flag be made available by the Embassy, but we have not complied with this request. (See Cape Town's memorandum C.24 of 12 February).

Political Aspects

8. Participants at the Games will be accommodated in a single hotel, the Burgers Park, which will be multi-racial (and closed to the public !) during the period of the Games. The Government has taken precautions to avoid embarrassing incidents which might arise from petty apartheid as it affects non-whites participants. It has, however, been announced that the spectators at soccer will be segregated "in the normal way", and presumably this will also be the case with the other sports.)

9. The Games are in accordance with apartheid policy, in that South African players and teams represent not South Africa as a whole, but particular racial groups. For normal political purposes, the South African Bantu are regarded not as members of a single Bantu "nation", but of various "nations" (i.e. the Zulu, Xhosa etc. tribes). It is not known with what strictness this division will operate at the Games. In at least one case, soccer, there will be a single team representing the Bantu as a group. The Games demonstrate that South Africa is not isolated in sport. In as much as the Games involve the participation of South Africans and foreigners of various races on a large scale, they do represent some advance. They may be seen as a slight but perceptible loosening of the Verkrampste attitude on sport within the Government. As such, the Games have naturally incurred the opposition of the extremist Afrikaner party, the H.N.P., which has commenced a publicity campaign against such "multi-coloured sport". The Government is aware of such feelings, and is wary of moving too fast and alienating its own supporters. *The Nationalist press, however, supports the Government/decisions as permitting "multi-national" soccer between South African racial groups in the absence of foreign teams.*

*are important to the Government as an attempt to*

10. Copies of this memorandum have been sent to Accra, Dar es Salaam, Lagos and Nairobi.

*H.R. Seccombe*

(H.R. Seccombe)  
Third Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

CENTRAL REGISTRY

FEB 26 9 40 AM '73

FILE NO \_\_\_\_\_

*With the Compliments*

*of*

*the Secretary*

*M. Ma Barker 1/3*



72/2657



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

FEB 19 11 40 AM '73

IN REPLY QUOTE NO. 206/17  
MEMORANDUM NO. 102

12 February 1973

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

SOUTH AFRICAN GAMES

201/5/4

Attached for information are articles from the local press on the South African Games. Included is a provisional programme which gives a full list of sports to be played. The following information supplements that given in our memorandum 15 of 9 January.

Soccer

2. It was expected that soccer would be played at the Games. On 26 January the International Football Federation (FIFA) announced a "special and exceptional" authorisation for member bodies to participate in the South African Games. A FIFA delegation would visit South Africa "at the time of the football tournament of its multi-racial sports festival to investigate the situation in South African football on the spot." In South Africa the presidents of the South African Olympic and National Games Association and the (white) Football Association of South Africa and the chairman of the (Bantu) South African African Soccer Association welcomed the announcement.

3. However, immediately after the announcement by FIFA, a spokesman for the West German Football Federation, which had accepted an invitation to the Games, said that the South African trip had been cancelled "because of difficulties with playing dates." On 9 February Hoofstad reported that the Brazilian Sports Federation had, under pressure from the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, decided that the country's amateur soccer team should not participate in the Games. Thus only one foreign team (the English) was expected to attend. On 10 January FIFA reversed its original decision, thus preventing this team from attending. According to the statement issued by the Football Association of South Africa, the reason given by FIFA for the withdrawal of permission was that the term "multi-national" had been misunderstood when the original decision was made: FIFA had expected that South Africa would be represented by a single multi-racial team. The President of the Football Association of South Africa now hopes to obtain Government permission for the four South African teams



(white, coloured, Indian and African) to play each other. As no foreign teams will participate and the soccer will not be international, it is contrary to Government policy to permit such matches.

#### Other Sports

4. On 4 January the British Amateur Athletics Board agreed to allow British athletes to compete in the Games on the clear understanding that it would be a multi-racial meeting. Seven athletes will attend. Belgium will also send an athletics team. A spokesman for the Royal Belgium Athletic League said that political matters were never considered in athletics. Six Dutch athletes have accepted an invitation to compete. From West Germany a swimming team is expected.

#### Australian Participation

5. No list of competitors has been released, but publication of a list is due on 1 March, according to a spokesman for the South African Olympic and National Games Association. However, a member of a team of Australian bowlers presently touring Southern Africa has informally advised us that at least two Australian bowlers will represent Australia at the Games.

The Australian team, which has indicated their willingness to take part, has been selected by the Australian Olympic Committee. The team will consist of all previous winners of the Commonwealth Games. The team will be led by a member of the Australian Olympic Committee. The team will be led by a member of the Australian Olympic Committee.

The team will arrive in South Africa several days before the opening of the Games. The team will arrive in South Africa several days before the opening of the Games.

#### Games Programme

The Games will be held in Johannesburg. The Games will be held in Johannesburg. The Games will be held in Johannesburg.

Original sent by commercial airmail

HRS:scm

(H.R. Seccombe)  
Third Secretary.

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# SA Games attracts 500 foreign entries

MR DOEPIE DU PLESSIS, chief organiser of the South African Open International Games, to be held in Pretoria from March 23 to April 7, announced today that there was every indication that 500 overseas competitors would be competing in the games.

He announced this when releasing the preliminary programme for the games.

Mr du Plessis said: "The reaction to the invitations to overseas stars in many sports has been excellent. It is obvious that the games have caught the imagination of overseas sportsmen, hence their keenness to compete in Pretoria."

With about 30 countries

having indicated their willingness to take part, this year's games will eclipse all previous efforts. The multinational games held in Cape Town in November 1971 had 19 countries competing — a record number at that time.

## SEVENTY EVENTS

The competitors will arrive in South Africa several days before their respective events

to give them the opportunity of going on a brief visit to the Kruger National Park.

The games open on March 23 with gymnastics and weightlifting, and by the final day, April 7, some 70 events would have been staged.

Though it is certain that all events will be of a high standard, it does seem likely that some of the real highlights will be provided by gymnastics, hockey, swimming, athletics and, provided the problems with FIFA can be solved, soccer.

"For the athletics meeting at Filditch Stadium on April 5, 6 and 7, seating has been increased to more than 22 000 and we believe that at least 60 000 people will attend the three-day meeting," Mr du Plessis said.

An indoor stadium is being built to seat 4 300 people. The stadium has a synthetic floor of tarket, which is a rubbery substance, covered with a maple wood layer. The stadium will be used for all indoor sports.

A spokesman at the stadium said the indoor stadium will be Pretoria's greatest asset, because it is permanent.

All improvements to Filditch are expected to be completed by March 15.

## GAMES PROGRAMME

THE preliminary programme, giving dates and venues for the South African open international games in Pretoria is:

- March 23 — Gymnastics (Indoor Stadium), weightlifting (Badminton Hall).  
 March 24 — Gymnastics (Indoor Stadium), equestrian sport (Arena), weightlifting (Badminton Hall).  
 March 25 — Trampoline (Indoor Stadium), pentathlon/fencing (Badminton Hall).  
 March 27 — Hockey (Filditch Stadium), judo (Indoor Stadium), badminton (Badminton Hall).  
 March 28 — Hockey (Filditch Stadium), judo (Indoor Stadium), badminton (Badminton Hall), pentathlon/swimming (Hillcrest Pool).  
 March 29 — Hockey (Filditch Stadium), boxing (Indoor Stadium), gymnastics (Arena), badminton (Badminton Hall), swimming (Hillcrest Pool).  
 March 30 — Hockey (Filditch Stadium), boxing (Indoor Stadium), pentathlon/equestrian (Arena), fencing (Badminton Hall), swimming (Hillcrest Pool).  
 March 31 — Hockey (Filditch Stadium), boxing (Indoor Stadium), fencing (Badminton Hall), swimming (Hillcrest Pool).  
 April 2 — Cycling (Filditch Stadium), karate (Indoor Stadium), basketball (Badminton Hall).  
 April 3 — Karate (Indoor Stadium), basketball (Badminton Hall).  
 April 4 — Wrestling (Indoor Stadium), basketball (Badminton Hall).  
 April 5 — Athletics (Filditch Stadium).  
 The bowls tournament will start at the Bresa Park bowling greens on March 24 and last until April 7.  
 March 25 — Ice skating (Wembley Ice rink).  
 March 26 — Ice skating (Wembley Ice rink), canoeing (Pienaar's River Dam).  
 March 27 — Ice skating (Wembley Ice rink), canoeing (Pienaar's River Dam), small-bore shooting (Army range).  
 March 28 — Small-bore shooting (Army range).  
 March 29 — Pentathlon/erms country (Hillcrest).  
 March 30 — Water skiing (Harbersburg Dam), pistol shooting (Army range).  
 March 31 — Water skiing (Harbersburg Dam), rowing (Pienaar's River Dam), pistol shooting (Army range).  
 April 4 — Clay pigeon shooting (Pretoria Shoot Club).  
 April 5 — Clay pigeon shooting (Pretoria Shoot Club).  
 April 6 — Archery (Bresa Park), clay pigeon shooting (Pretoria Shoot Club).  
 April 7 — Archery (Bresa Park).

AUSTRALIAN PRESS  
PRETORIA

12 FEBRUARY 1973

## Athletes remain nameless

THE closely guarded list of names of overseas competitors who will take part in the South African Games in Pretoria from March 23 will be released on March 1, according to Professor Hannes Botha of the SA Olympic and National Games Association.

The names of competitors are being withheld to protect them from anti-South African groups who are opposed to overseas athletes taking part in the Games.

British athletes, whose names have been announced, were already being pressurised and intimidated in London, he said.

Professor Botha also announced that security measures would be taken to protect competitors at the Games. These security measures were essential under present world conditions he said. It was a new development in international sports — and an unhappy one.

It is now thought that about 500 overseas competitors from 30 countries will take part in the Games.

As at the first South African Games in Cape Town, there will be separate block bookings for Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. However, there will also be an international area reserved for competitors, officials and guests of all races.



28 FEB 1973

70/6651  
Mr. Tange 57  
Mr. Tynan.  
PH

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CENTRAL REGISTRY  
**OUTWARD SAVINGRAM**  
FEB 23 3 39 PM '73

FILE NO \_\_\_\_\_

CI4

0.015482

TO

TOD 15.2.73...1030 LT

ALL POSTS (FOR INFORMATION)

SAV AP 38 CONFIDENTIAL

N.Z. SPRINGBOK TOUR/COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS BASED ON REPORTS RECEIVED FROM POSTS ON THE LIKELY EFFECT OF THE PLANNED 1973 SPRINGBOK RUGBY TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND ON THE 1974 COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN CHRISTCHURCH.

(A) NONE OF THE AFRICAN COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES WOULD BE LIKELY TO ATTEND. THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF SPORTS IN AFRICA HAS INDICATED THAT THE GAMES WOULD BE BOYCOTTED IF THE SPRINGBOK TOUR PROCEEDS.

(B) FOLLOWING THE SCSA STATEMENT, INDIA INDICATED IT WOULD BOYCOTT THE GAMES IF THE SPRINGBOK TOUR WENT AHEAD.

(C) FIJI WILL PROBABLY FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE AFRICAN COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.

(D) SINGAPORE HAS REFUSED TO TAKE A POSITION ON THE QUESTION AT THIS STAGE.

(E) MALAYSIA WILL BOYCOTT THE GAMES IF THE SPRINGBOK TOUR PROCEEDS. BECAUSE OF OTHER COMMITMENTS, THE MALAYSIANS WOULD, AT MOST, HAVE ENTERED A TOKEN TEAM.

(F) CANADA WOULD NOT BOYCOTT THE GAMES SIMPLY BECAUSE THE SPRINGBOK TOUR WENT AHEAD. HOWEVER, GIVEN THAT THE WEIGHT OF COMMONWEALTH OPINION WOULD APPEAR TO FAVOUR A BOYCOTT, IT IS LIKELY THAT CANADA WOULD FALL IN WITH THE MAJORITY VIEW.

(G) NAURU AND MAURITIUS SEE NO PROBLEM ABOUT PARTICIPATING IN THE GAMES, EVEN IF THE SPRINGBOK TOUR GOES AHEAD.

(H) WESTERN SAMOA AND TONGA WOULD BE UNLIKELY TO HAVE ATHLETES QUALIFIED TO PARTICIPATE.

(I) THE ATTITUDE OF THE CARRIBEAN COUNTRIES WILL DEPEND ON BOTH PUBLIC REACTION IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES TO THE SPRINGBOK TOUR AND ON THE ATTITUDE OF OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES TO A BOYCOTT. ON BALANCE, THEY ARE LIKELY TO BOYCOTT THE GAMES.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**OUTWARD SAVINGRAM**

CI4

- 2 -

0.015482

(J) BRITAIN IS LIKELY TO FAVOUR ATTENDANCE AT THE GAMES, EVEN IF THERE WERE A BOYCOTT BY SOME COUNTRIES.

2. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT, IF THE SPRINGBOX TOUR PROCEEDS, THE CONSEQUENT BOYCOTT OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES TO BE HELD IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1974 MAY BE SO WIDESPREAD AS TO PREVENT THE SUCCESSFUL STAGING OF THOSE GAMES.

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PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS(201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
PM AND C  
ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS  
JIO  
PM'S

70/6651 PA  
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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CENTRAL REGISTRY

FEB 13 3 29 PM '73

FILE NO \_\_\_\_\_

INWARD CABLEGRAM

NJC 10

I.15050

FROM

TOD 8.2.73...1230 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
ACCRA

TOR 9.2.73...0422 LT

52 CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND (UNDERLINED)

1. GHANAIAI ATTITUDE DISCUSSED WITH THE HEAD OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA DIVISION AT MFA. HE IS AWAITING CONFIRMATION FROM SUPERIORS BUT INDICATES GHANA IS UNLIKELY TO PARTICIPATE IF RUGBY TOUR TAKES PLACE. THEY WOULD NOT WISH TO BREAK RANKS WITH EXPECTED AFRICAN BOYCOTT. PLEASE DO NOT QUOTE PUBLICLY UNTIL CONFIRMED.

2. GHANIAN SPORTING TEAMS ARE SUBSIDISED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE NO FUNDS.

3. SIERRA LEONE HIGH COMMISSION REPORTS UNOFFICIALLY THAT SIERRA LEONE WOULD PROBABLY NOT PARTICIPATE IN VIEW OF THEIR STAND ON MUNICH OLYMPIC GAMES.

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
JIO  
PM AND C  
PM'S

CONFIDENTIAL

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P.A.  
hack

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

MEW4

AMENDED COPY

I.14226

FROM

TOD 06.2.73...1715 LT

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
NEW DELHI

TOR 07.2.73...1407 LT

250 CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED CANBERRA 250 REPEATED WELLINGTON 001, PRETORIA 001.

SPRINGBOX TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND

YOUR 301.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT IS UNLIKELY YET TO HAVE CONSIDERED FORMALLY WHETHER IT SHOULD BOYCOTT THE 1974 COMMONWEALTH GAMES AT CHRISTCHURCH IF THE 1973 SPRINGBOX TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND EVENTUATES. WE CONSIDER HOWEVER THAT IF ANY MOVEMENT DEVELOPED TO BOYCOTT THE GAMES, INDIA WOULD WISH TO BE AT ITS FOREFRONT.

2. IN MAY 1970 THE INDIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION APPARENTLY ADVISED THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION NOT TO SEND A TEAM TO \*THE EDINBURGH COMMONWEALTH GAMES IF THE PROPOSED SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TOUR OF ENGLAND WERE NOT CANCELLED. THE EDUCATION MINISTRY'S ADVICE AT THAT TIME WAS SAID TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY.

3. THE THEN ACTING INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NEW ZEALAND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE PRESS AT MASTERTON (NEW ZEALAND) ON 20 APRIL 1972 THAT "THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE IN APARTHEID AND MAY CONSIDER REFUSING TO SEND A TEAM TO THE GAMES IN CHRISTCHURCH. A DECISION AT THIS STAGE WOULD BE PREMATURE, BUT IF THE SPRINGBOX TOUR WENT AHEAD THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER A BOYCOTT AND WOULD HOLD DISCUSSIONS ON THE ISSUE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES."

4. OUR UNDERSTANDING IS THAT THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDISES TEAMS PARTICIPATING IN COMMONWEALTH, OLYMPIC AND ASIAN GAMES. WE SHALL SEEK CONFIRMATION.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

- 2 -

I.14226

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
JIO  
PM AND C  
PMS

\*AMENDMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION: FINE



## INWARD CABLEGRAM

MJP 10

I.14226

FROM

TOD 06.2.73...1715 LT

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
NEW DELHI

TOR 07.2.73...1407 LT

250 CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED CANBERRA 250 REPEATED WELLINGTON 001, PRETORIA 001.

SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND

YOUR 301.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT IS UNLIKELY YET TO HAVE CONSIDERED FORMALLY WHETHER IT SHOULD BOYCOTT THE 1974 COMMONWEALTH GAMES AT CHRISTCHURCH IF THE 1973 SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND EVENTUATES. WE CONSIDER HOWEVER THAT IF ANY MOVEMENT DEVELOPED TO BOYCOTT THE GAMES, INDIA WOULD WISH TO BE AT ITS FOREFRONT.

2. IN MAY 1970 THE INDIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION APPARENTLY ADVISED THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION NOT TO SEND A TEAM TO THE EDINBURGH OLYMPIC GAMES IF THE PROPOSED SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TOUR OF ENGLAND WERE NOT CANCELLED. THE EDUCATION MINISTRY'S ADVICE AT THAT TIME WAS SAID TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY.

3. THE THEN ACTING INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NEW ZEALAND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE PRESS AT MASTERTON (NEW ZEALAND) ON 20 APRIL 1972 THAT "THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE IN APARTHEID AND MAY CONSIDER REFUSING TO SEND A TEAM TO THE GAMES IN CHRISTCHURCH. A DECISION AT THIS STAGE WOULD BE PREMATURE, BUT IF THE SPRINGBOK TOUR WENT AHEAD THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER A BOYCOTT AND WOULD HOLD DISCUSSIONS ON THE ISSUE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES."

4. OUR UNDERSTANDING IS THAT THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDISES TEAMS PARTICIPATING IN COMMONWEALTH, OLYMPIC AND ASIAN GAMES. WE SHALL SEEK CONFIRMATION.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

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I.14226

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
JIO  
PM AND C  
PMS

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



70/6651 P.A.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

DJS 12

I.014495

FROM

TOD 07.2.73...1445 LT

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
LAGOS

TOR 08.2.73...0252 LT

90 CONFIDENTIAL

SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND (UNDERLINED).

YOUR 104.

ABRAHAM ORDIA, PRESIDENT OF THE OAU'S SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SPORTS IN AFRICA AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SPORTS COMMISSION, IS AT PRESENT IN ADDIS ABABA.

YOU WILL HAVE SEEN HIS STATEMENT OF 6 FEBRUARY THAT AFRICANS WOULD BOYCOTT THE NEXT COMMONWEALTH GAMES IF THE SPRINGBOK'S TOUR GOES AHEAD.

THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH HIS WELL-ESTABLISHED POSITION OF THE EFFECTIVE ISOLATION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

VIEW IS ALSO SHARED BY NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT OF WHICH ORDIA IS AN OFFICIAL.

2. THERE WAS INITIAL DIVERGENCE BETWEEN OAU'S POSITION AND ATTITUDE OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT ON EXPULSION OF RHODESIA FROM LAST YEARS OLYMPIC GAMES.

HOWEVER PUBLIC REACTION FORCED THE GOVERNMENT INTO LINE AND WE CANNOT ENVISAGE GOVERNMENT ON THIS OCCASION BEING OUT OF STEP WITH MORE MILITANT AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

FEELING OF SOLIDARITY WOULD BE EVEN STRONGER AFTER RECENTLY CONCLUDED ALL-AFRICA GAMES IN LAGOS.

IT CAN BE (Q) MOST LIKELY SUPPORT A BOYCOTT, ALTHOUGH FINAL OFFICIAL POSITION MIGHT NOT BE DISCLOSED FOR SOME TIME.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS --  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

-2-

I.014495

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
JIO  
PM AND C  
PM'S

(Ø CORRUPT GROUPS - REPETITION REQUESTED)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



70/6651 P.A.  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

JA 10

FROM

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
SUVA

I.14318

TOD 7.2.1973...1731 LT

TOR 7.2.1973...1642 LT

189 CONFIDENTIAL

SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND (UNDERLINED)

YOUR 285.

FIJI DFA ARE RELUCTANT TO PREDICT FIJI GOVT ATTITUDE ON THIS MATTER. THEY SAY IT WOULD DEPEND TO A LARGE EXTENT ON ATTITUDE OF OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES. IF MAJORITY OF COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS WERE TO BOYCOTT GAMES, FIJI WOULD PROBABLY FEEL COMPELLED TO DO LIKEWISE IN LINE WITH ITS SUPPORT OF ANTI-APARTHEID RESOLUTIONS AT UN. MUCH WILL DEPEND ON ATTITUDE OF PRIME MINISTER WHO IS ABSENT FROM SUVA AT PRESENT.

2. NZHC HERE (PLEASE PROTECT) RAISED QUESTION OF FIJI ATTITUDE IF 24 COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES WERE TO BOYCOTT GAMES. REPLY (APPARENTLY WITH PRIME MINISTERIAL SANCTION) WAS THAT FIJI WOULD FEEL COMPELLED TO JOIN IN BOYCOTT.

3. FIJI GOVT GENERALLY SUBSIDIZES TEAMS ATTENDING COMMONWEALTH GAMES AND IF SUBSIDY WAS NOT FORTHCOMING ATHLETES WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO ATTEND.

4. WESTERN SAMOAN AND TONGAN GOVERNMENTS ARE UNLIKELY TO HAVE FIRM VIEWS YET. PARTICIPATION OF EITHER IN GAMES IS UNCERTAIN OWING TO SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED ATHLETES.

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
DEPT. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN. AND DEPT. DEFENCE  
J.I.O.  
PM AND C  
PM'S

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70/6631 P.A.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

DJSI

I.014271

FROM

TOD 07.2.73...1603 LT

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
WELLINGTON

TOR 07.2.73...1545 LT

210 CONFIDENTIAL

SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND

YOUR TELEGRAM 299.

WE ARE SENDING YOU UNDER COVER OF OUR MEMORANDUM 110 A COPY OF THE TEXT OF MR KIRK'S LETTER TO THE NEW ZEALAND RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION WHICH SETS OUT THE PUBLIC POSITION OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT IN DETAIL.

2. MR TEMPLETON, ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID HE WOULD DISCUSS WITH US THE ATTITUDE OF OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES AND WHETHER THEY WOULD SUBSIDISE THEIR NATIONAL TEAMS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

3. THE ONLY OTHER GOVERNMENT FOR WHICH WE HAVE RESPONSIBILITY IS THE COOK ISLANDS WHICH IS NOT INDEPENDENT AND LEGALLY THEIR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARE HANDLED BY THE NEW ZEALAND AUTHORITIES. ANY APPROACH TO THE COOK ISLANDS COULD WELL CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT IN OUR DEALINGS WITH NEW ZEALAND.

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
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PM'S



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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

J1

FROM

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
OTTAWA

I.14144

TOD 6.2.73...1740 LT

TOR 7.2.73...0953 LT

102 CONFIDENTIAL

SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND (UNDERLINED)

YOUR 108.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HAVE TOLD NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSION THAT 1973 TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND BY SPRINGBOKS WOULD NOT AFFECT CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN CHRISTCHURCH GAMES IN 1974. HOWEVER, THEY ALSO SAID THAT IF A SPRINGBOK TOUR RESULTED IN A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES DECIDING NOT TO PARTICIPATE AT CHRISTCHURCH, CANADA WOULD HAVE TO RECONSIDER ITS OWN POSITION.

2. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TOLD US THAT ABOVE POSITION WAS AGREED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE WHICH ADMINISTERS CANADIAN TEAMS VISITING SOUTH AFRICA.

3. OUR INFORMANT EXPECTED THAT FREE TRANSPORT FOR THE TEAM OF 150 ATHLETES PLUS OFFICIALS WOULD BE ARRANGED FOR CHRISTCHURCH.

4. ONE ADDITIONAL FACTOR INFLUENCING CANADA IS THE IMPACT THEIR DECISION COULD HAVE ON ATTENDANCE AT 1978 COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN EDMONTON.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

-2-

I.14144

PRIME MINISTER  
MIN STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 8201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
JIO  
PM AND C  
PMS



70/6651 P.A.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

LI  
FROM  
AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

I.14160  
TOD 6.2.73...1710 LT  
TOR 7.2.73...1047 LT

642 CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

SPRINGBOK TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND (UNDERLINED)

YOUR 549.

ON 6 FEBRUARY, WE DISCUSSED QUESTIONS RAISED IN YOUR  
549 WITH MINISTER-COUNSELLORS OF EMBASSIES OF JAMAICA AND  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.  
BOTH SAID THAT THEY WOULD SEEK COMMENTS FROM THEIR GOVERN-  
MENTS BUT DID NOT EXPECT TO HAVE RESPONSES MUCH BEFORE MIDDLE OF  
FEBRUARY.  
BOTH EXPRESSED PERSONAL VIEW THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS WOULD  
PROBABLY FOLLOW LEAD OF COMMONWEALTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON THIS  
MATTER.

2. WE HAVE NOT RAISED MATTER WITH BARBADOS OR GUYANESE  
EMBASSIES.

PRIME MINISTER  
MIN STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
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PM AND C  
PMS

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

FEB 14 9 22 AM '73

FILE NO

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8/2

DJS12

I.014699

FROM

TOD 07.2.73...2015 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY OFFICE  
PRETORIA

TOR 08.2.73...0830 LT

98 UNCLASSIFIED

ADDRESSED CANBERRA 98 REPEATED WELLINGTON OP25

COMMONWEALTH GAMES: RACIALLY SELECTED SPORTS TEAMS

YOUR 89

THIS MORNING'S RAND DAILY MAIL PROMINENTLY REPORTS MR. WHITLAM'S STATEMENT IN YOUR 89 UNDER HEADING "WHITLAM SLAMS NZRU ON SA TOUR". REPORT INCLUDES POINTS THAT COMMONWEALTH GAMES WERE IMPERILLED BY RUGBY UNION'S DECISION TO ACCEPT WHITE SA TEAM; THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT LIKELY TO PREVENT AUSTRALIANS PLAYING WHAT AND WHERE THEY LIKED AND THAT ALL INTERESTED IN SPORT AND COMMONWEALTH WOULD BE DISADVANTAGED BY STUBORNESS OF NZRU.

THIS MORNING'S BURGER (CAPE TOWN) PROMINENTLY REPORTS UNDER HEADLINE "WHITLAM INTERFERES WITH BOK TOUR IN NEW ZEALAND", ALLEGING "BITTER ATTACK UPON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE NZRU" BY MR. WHITLAM. REPORT AS IN RAND DAILY MAIL BUT POINT ON SPORT FOR AUSTRALIANS IS OMITTED. OTHER POINTS INCLUDE NO RECONSIDERATION OF POLICY ON RACIALLY SELECTED TEAMS. BURGER CITES INFORMED COMMENTATORS' ASSERTION THAT MR. WHITLAM'S "WARNING" IS ULTIMATUM INVOLVING DETERIORATION OF AUSTRALIAN-NEW ZEALAND RELATIONS AND WILL LEAD MR. KIRK TO CANCEL TOUR

THIS AFTERNOON'S HOOFFSTAD (PRETORIA) REPORTS PROMINENTLY UNDER HEADING "WHITLAM, PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST TOUR." ULTIMATUM REPORTED AS BURGER. EDITORIAL SAYS NZRU IS TRUE FRIEND OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

-2-

I.014699

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (558/3/9)  
IMMIGRATION  
TOURISM AND RECREATION  
ANIB  
PM AND C  
PM'S

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

70/6651  
Luch.

MB13

I.129591

FROM

TOD 11.12.72...1645 LT

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

TOR 12.12.72...1431 LT

U/N UNCLASSIFIED PRIORITY

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE YOUR GOVERNMENT ON THE STAND IT HAS TAKEN NOT TO ALLOW ENTRY OR TRANSIT THROUGH AUSTRALIA ANY SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS TEAM CHOSEN ALONG RACIST LINES. IT IS OUR HOPE THAT THE LINE YOU HAVE TAKEN WILL GO A LONG WAY TO ISOLATE THE RACIST REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA AND WILL ACT AS A IMPETUS TO OTHERS THAT HAVE AS YET TO TAKE THE RIGHT LINE AGAINST THAT REGIME.

HON MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF KENYA

PRIME MINISTER  
DEP. PRIME MINISTER  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
P.M. AND C.  
P.M.'S

*ja*



72/2657 56

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

CPT2

I.130326

FROM

TOD 13.12.72

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
ACCRA

351 UNCLASSIFIED

APARTHEID.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF EDITORIAL IN TODAY'S  
'GHANAIAAN TIMES' HEADED 'A BLOW TO APARTHEID' ON  
GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO BAN SPORTING TEAMS SELECTED ON  
RACIAL BASIS.

BEGINS:

'ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE NEW AUSTRALIAN  
LABOUR GOVERNMENT WAS TO BAR FROM THE COUNTRY ALL SPORT  
TEAMS SELECTED ON A RACIAL BASIS. FOR US IN AFRICA  
AND ALL THOSE DEDICATED TO THE ERADICATION OF RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION IN ALL ITS FORMS, THIS IS A MOST  
ENCOURAGING AND COMMENDABLE DECISION.

FOR FAR TOO LONG, SOME GOVERNMENTS, ESPECIALLY  
THOSE OF WHITE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, HAVE ADOPTED  
THE UNACCEPTABLE, HYPOCRITICAL ATTITUDE THAT SPORTS  
AND POLITICS ARE TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT THINGS.  
HIDING BEHIND THIS, THESE GOVERNMENTS HAVE ALWAYS  
MAINTAINED THAT EVEN THOUGH IN PRINCIPLE THEY ARE  
AGAINST APARTHEID, THEY WOULD NOT STOP THEIR SPORTS  
ASSOCIATIONS FROM HAVING CONTACTS WITH TEAMS SELECTED  
NOT ON MERIT BUT ON A RACIAL BASIS.

AND SO IN THE FACE OF MOUNTING  
POPPOSITION BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, THESE GOVERNMENTS  
HAVE INDIRECTLY ENCOURAGED THE PERPETUATION OF RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION IN SPORTS.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND BRITAIN HAVE LONG  
BEEN REGARDED AS THE MOST OFFENDING NATIONS. IT IS  
REMARKABLE TO NOTE, HOWEVER, THAT IN 1970, THE THEN  
BRITISH LABOUR GOVERNMENT WAS FORCED TO CANCEL A TOUR OF  
BRITAIN BY A SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM.

IF THIS WAS REGARDED AS A VICTORY FOR ANTI-  
APARTHEID GROUPS, THEN THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S  
COURAGEOUS DECISION SHOULD BE SEEN AS A MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH  
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST RACIALISM AND THE MOVE TO ISOLATE  
SOUTH AFRICA AS LONG AS SHE MAINTAINS HER POLICY NOT TO

*file*

...2

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

CPT2

- 2 -

I.130326

CHOOSE HER SPORTSMEN ACROSS COLOUR LINES.

IT IS A BOLD, REALISTIC STEP WHICH HAS SEALED ONE OF THE LAST REMAINING OUTLETS ABROAD FOR THE APARTHEID REGIME'S MAJOR SPORTING TEAMS.

IT IS AN EXAMPLE WORTH EMULATING BY ANY GOVERNMENT WITH A CONSCIENCE. FOR NEW ZEALANDERS, PARTICULARLY, THIS SHOULD POST AS A CHALLENGE. NEXT YEAR, NEW ZEALAND IS DUE TO PLAY HOST TO A SOUTH AFRICAN RACIALLY-SELECTED RUGBY TEAM AND DESPITE MOUNTING PRESSURE FROM ANTI - APARTHEID MOVEMENTS AT HOME AND ELSEWHERE, THERE SEEMS TO BE NO SIGN THAT IT WOULD BE STOPPED.

NEW ZEALAND WOULD EARN THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF THE WHOLE WORLD IF IT FOLLOWED THE WISE DECISION OF AUSTRALIA."

ENDS

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PRIME MINISTER  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
M<sup>1</sup> J AND DEPT DEFENCE  
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15



27 FEB 1973

TRANSCRIPT OF BACKGROUND BRIEFING GIVEN  
AT THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CANBERRA,  
BY MR R. A. WOOLCOTT, FRIDAY, 19 JANUARY 1973.

SPRINGBOK TEAM & N.Z. RELATIONS.

Q. What sort of departmental advice has the Prime Minister <sup>p5</sup> concerning the transit through Australia of the Springbok team on its way to New Zealand?

A. Well, I am not sure whether we have given the Prime Minister any advice on that yet Alan. I am also not sure yet whether the doctrine of open government would extend to revealing it if we had. (laughter) It is difficult for New Zealand to run an independent foreign policy if we do things which have an obvious influence on how they can act. For example, if we prevent a team transitting Australia, then of course - and this is not for attribution to the Department of course - I am thinking aloud on the issue - it can

create difficulties for New Zealand if they want a team to come and we say it cannot transit Australia. I think this is one of the things which will be discussed and worked out by the Prime Minister. <sup>p6</sup>

The Prime Minister has said that he does not want racially selected teams to transit Australia and he does not want groups representing Rhodesia to transit Australia. Now we have already had the case of the Girls' Brigade in which some of them purported to represent Rhodesia. They were going to New Zealand. New Zealand had given them entry visas. Our initial reaction was to hold them in transit and let them go on. But I think this is an area which does need to be discussed and perhaps some common ground reached.



TRANSCRIPT OF BACKGROUND BRIEFING GIVEN  
AT THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CANBERRA,  
BY MR R. A. WOOLCOTT, FRIDAY, 19 JANUARY 1973.

SPRINGBOK TEAM & N.Z. RELATIONS

Q. If the Springbok team is allowed to stop in Australia in transit it may be another example of the tail wagging the dog? P6

A. Well, I think one has got to be sensible about this. If New Zealand really want them to come it will be up to our Government to decide whether they would strictly adhere to their previous statement that we won't permit racially selected teams to transit Australia, or whether we make an exception as Mr Grassby did in the case of the Girls' Brigade when they were on their way back, or whether we told New Zealand we had a firm policy on this and they would have to find another route to New Zealand, which is of course not impossible.

Interjection. They could transit at Queensland instead. Torres Strait Islands may be?....(Laughter).

A. There could also be a change in New Zealand policy on this, Alan. At the moment the New Zealand government's policy on sporting tours seems to be similar to that of the McMahon government's policy, that is that the government does not interfere with tours arranged by sporting associations. So there may possibly be a meeting in the middle or a change on one side or the other. It is a matter for discussion and decision.

Q. Are we likely to force it to the point of a diplomatic incident ..... (inaudible) ?

A. I just don't know. It is really a matter for the PM to decide. I would think not. We do have a stated policy on this matter. But there is also a policy of having a particularly intimate and close and consultative relationship with New Zealand and if it was the wish of the New Zealand government that this team came, then we might allow transit as an exception. The government's present policy may need to be sorted out or refined a little further and I guess it may be when Mr Whitlam returns. There is the other question

of what do we do if an all black or coloured team from South Africa or Rhodesia turn up. If it's a team selected on a racial basis do we keep it out? So there are things - there are certain refinements - which may need to be injected into this policy in due course.



54  
CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## INWARD SAVINGRAM

I. 2381

TOD 2/1/73

FROM

Australian Embassy  
PRETORIA

SAVING NO. 1/73 CONFIDENTIAL

AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

It may be timely for me to make a few observations with particular reference to sport.

2. Events of the past four weeks have been something of a shock to South Africans. The succession of what are regarded as anti-South African decisions by Australia has taken headlines in the Press for much of the time; on the radio rather less. There have been critical articles, especially in the Afrikaans press, about our "hypocrisy" referring to our immigration policies and treatment of aborigines.

3. I believe all this has been salutary. We have underlined that we have no special relationship with South Africa and don't desire one. Before this, despite public criticisms of apartheid by Australian Ministers, South Africans have probably felt that our heart is not particularly in it. I have been told many times since my arrival that we are people just like themselves.

4. Where do we go from here? It seems to me that we have three broad choices:

- (a) to continue to demonstrate our hostility to South Africa's racial policies by frontal attack in common with the great majority of African and Asian states which demand fundamental change;

*Mr. G. ...*  
*Mr. W. ...*  
*15/1*  
*EDB 15/1*

National Archives of Australia

/2...  
CONFIDENTIAL

*MR. B. ...*  
*16/1*  
*Mr. Kuch*

ATF NAA: A463, 1972/2657



# INWARD SAVINGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL

- (b) in the expectation that South Africa will not abandon her policies but may modify them if pressed, to seek to erode these policies at selected points where we feel we have some leverage;
- (c) to combine the above courses of action through careful, regular and realistic assessments of our potential to achieve our aims.

5. I doubt whether the first course of action has any prospect of effecting significant change in South Africa in the foreseeable future. This government is well dug in and is not likely to succumb to external pressure unless it were to come from major powers acting in concert. The South Africans are a tough obstinate lot; after all their main European origins are British, Dutch and Huguenot.

6. As to the second course of action I am inclined to believe there are possibilities. The process of adapting and modifying absolute apartheid doctrine is going on all the time. Much of this comes from internal factors including industrial. The South African government could however reach a point in say, ten or fifteen years, when they will have to decide whether to continue or stop the whole process. They would probably hope that by then their Homelands policies will have started to function so effectively as to provide a solution to their fundamental problem.

7. There is a prospect for outside influence in limited areas and at a well chosen moment. Such a prospect exists for us in the field of sport. The government - and this was made clear to me by Dr Koornhof, the Minister for Sport, at our first meeting - is very anxious for the Australian Cricket Tour in 1975-76 to take place. The South Africans may be prepared to agree that a test side to play against us be chosen on merit, and they could probably demonstrate that selection was on this basis, although the result will inevitably be a white team.

8. For the rest South African thoughts run in the direction of the Australian touring team playing, separately, white and non-white teams in the provinces. How the non-white teams would be selected would depend upon racial preponderances in particular areas and also the willingness to co-operate of the individual cricket authorities. (The Board of Control represents Coloured and Indian cricketers and its President Hassan Howa has so far demanded total integration.) According to Dr Koornhof, the South African government also hope our team would visit Lesotho and Swaziland and play national non-white teams there. This is what he says those countries want.

CONFIDENTIAL

/3...

CONFIDENTIAL



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD SAVINGRAM

9. I believe there is a chance of our causing a shift if we go about it in an undramatic way; not seeking to parade our results before we have achieved them. But we must first decide what we really want to achieve. Do we want to make a dent in apartheid policies in a sensitive spot? Or is our purpose to demonstrate, regularly and publicly, to African and Asian countries that we are with them in the struggle?

10. We can try both but there are obvious limits to our activities under the second heading if we are to retain any leverage on the South Africans. We must also bear in mind that we have little prospect of influencing South Africa by a policy of frontal attack unless we are joined by states on which South Africa is heavily dependent.

11. However we have an opportunity of influencing apartheid in sport. To have a positive effect on the policy in cricket we could convey to the South Africans that we are prepared to send a team, or that the Australian government will not oppose sending one, on conditions. Basically these conditions would call for substantial modifications in the current cricket policy of the South African government. We have the advantage that the majority of cricketers in this country - at the top level anyway - are ready for a change and would co-operate. We would need to work carefully on those conditions so as not to demand the politically impossible from the South African Government. They have elections in 1975, if not before, and the Government does not feel so secure that it can take chances. But I believe that, provided our discussions take place in the right atmosphere, the South African authorities might, as well as giving non-whites the chance of inclusion on merit in test sides, agree to include them in the provincial teams that the Australians meet. That would be a big stride. We would almost certainly not be successful in pushing at this stage for changes at the club level - and our team would not be playing at this level.

12. An additional condition should be that South Africans of all races be permitted to watch all the matches in which our team plays. This, too, would be a major advance.

13. Very important also would be South African agreement to devote much more time and money to providing facilities for non-white cricketers. At present any ideas of equality between races in team selection fall down in practice because the non-whites just do not have a chance to develop under the present system, save exceptional cases like d'Oliveira.

/4...

CONFIDENTIAL



4.  
**INWARD SAVINGRAM**

14. To follow up these suggestions would mean that the Australian government would probably need to involve itself in discussion with the South African Government, abandoning our previous practice of dealing only through sporting bodies. Otherwise it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get an agreement that would stick. The South Africans would wriggle and twist and we would have to tie them down firmly. For this reason, if we are to pursue these ideas we should begin fairly soon, say, by mid 1973.

15. In putting forward these thoughts I am conscious that I have only been here for three months and my ideas are not as firmly based as I would like. But now that it is clear that Australia is prepared to take on a more active role I believe it would at least be useful for us to consider how much we can achieve and what methods are best calculated to serve our purpose. I should be happy to develop these ideas further in the light of wider experience.

C7M  
(Moodie)

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD SAVINGRAM**

MA12

I.2301

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
DEFENCE  
OVERSEAS TRADE  
PRIMARY INDUSTRY  
TREASURY  
PM AND C  
PM'S

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



11 JAN 1973

## Racism in S. Africa

Sir, — Well, it looks as if Gary Player and Ian Johnson are at it again. Bringing racist politics into sport, I mean.

Mr Johnson has challenged Mr Whitlam to allow a racially selected coloured South African team to tour Australia. Mr Johnson is obviously a bit slow in understanding — Mr Whitlam has refused permission to any racially selected South African sporting team to tour Australia.

For Mr Johnson's benefit, that means any racially selected white, or African, or Coloured, or Indian, etc, South African team. Mr Whitlam believes sport should be played on a non-racial basis. Therefore Mr Johnson should be challenging South Africans to play their sport non-racially.

In South Africa at present there is an all-white cricket association which refuses equal membership to non-whites; there is also a non-racial Cricket Board of Control which is open to all races but is completely non-whites because white cricketers refuse to join such a genuinely non-racial body.

If Mr Johnson and the Australian Cricket Board of Control believed in non-racial sport they should show this clearly by inviting the non-racial South African Cricket Board of Control to tour Australia. (Such a tour would be qualitatively different from Mr Johnson's racially selected coloured tour.)

However, this could be where the South African Government may directly intervene. Since 1956, the International Table Tennis Federation has been inviting non-racial (but again mainly non-white because whites refuse to join although they are allowed to) South African Table Tennis Association to the ITTF's

annual championships. Each year the South African Government had refused permission to the non-racial table tennis team to leave the country.

Mr Johnson and the Australian Cricket Board of Control should challenge the South African Government to allow a non-racial cricket team to tour Australia. They should also challenge white South African cricketers to join the non-racial South African Cricket Board of Control and leave their racial whites-only South African Association; if good enough they would then be able to be chosen for any non-racial teams to tour Australia.

Gary Player should realise by now that Australians are tired of apologists for apartheid. He offers to pay for a "South African expert" to come to Australia to debate with Mr Whitlam concerning apartheid. Why should Australians bother to listen to representatives of the sort of people who were imprisoned during World War II for actively supporting the Nazis and indirectly causing the death of Australian soldiers?

Mr Johnson and Mr Player should know no-one "reasoned" successfully with South African whites; all attempts at "bridge-building" and "dialogue" with them have led to a hardening of their racist attitudes and even harsher oppression for the black majority.

But, on the other hand, isolation, ostracism and boycott is definitely precipitating changes. Therefore, it is time to be "unreasonable" with white South Africans and cut the so-called bridges until such time when oppression no longer reigns in South Africa.

PETER MCGREGOR  
National director,  
World University Service  
Addison Avenue,  
Roseville,  
Sydney,  
NSW.

82  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

MW2

I.135681

FROM

TOD 30.12.72...1225 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

TOR 30.12.72...2150 LT

591

UNCLASSIFIED PRIORITY

GARY PLAYER.

OUR 586.

YESTERDAY'S RAND DAILY MAIL REFERRED TO ALLEGED REPLY  
BY MR WHITLAM THAT PLAYER'S TOPICS SUGGESTED FOR DISCUSSION  
HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH DECISION NOT TO ADMIT RACIALLY SELECTED  
TEAMS. PLAYER SAYS HE WILL SEND CHALLENGE TO MR WHITLAM, BUT  
DOES NOT SPECIFY METHOD HE WILL USE.

2. MAIL'S COMPETITION HAS LED TO FURTHER DISTORTED PUBLICITY.

PRIME MINISTER  
MIN OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PM AND C  
PMS

*John*



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

51

CED2

1.135129

FROM

TOD 28.12.72...1725 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

TOR 29.12.72...0322 LT

386 UNCLASSIFIED

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES ON SOUTH AFRICA

OUR 583

RAND DAILY MAIL HAS INCREASED PROSPECTS OF CONTINUING  
PUBLICITY BY INITIATING COMPETITION WITH PRIZES INVITING READERS  
TO SUBMIT CHOICES WITH REASONS FOR SELECTIONS OF LOCAL  
REPRESENTATIVE TO VISIT AUSTRALIA AS SUGGESTED BY PLAYER.

2. EDITORIALS IN BOTH YESTERDAY'S AND TODAY'S RAND DAILY  
MAIL CRITICISE PLAYER SUGGESTING THAT PLAYER SHOULD CRITICISE  
SOUTH AFRICAN CONTIONS INSTEAD.

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PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PM AND C  
PMS

*Juk*

50

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

MDS2

I.134685

FROM

TOD 27.12.72...1612 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

TOR 28.12.72...0436 LT

583 UNCLASSIFIED

AUSTRALIAN SPORTING POLICIES

YOU MAY GET PLAYBACK IN AUSTRALIAN MEDIA OF REPORTED PROPOSAL BY GARY PLAYER IN TODAY'S RAND DAILY MAIL THAT A WELL-INFORMED SOUTH AFRICAN VISIT AUSTRALIA AND CHALLENGE MR WHITLAM TO A DISCUSSION ON OUR RESPECTIVE POLICIES. PLAYER CLAIMS NON-WHITES GET A FAIRER GO HERE THAN IN AUSTRALIA. DETAILS BY MEMORANDUM.

PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
DEPT FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PM AND C  
PM'S

*file*



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

CPT2

I.130326

FROM

TOD 13.12.72

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
ACCRA

351 UNCLASSIFIED

APARTHEID.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF EDITORIAL IN TODAY'S  
'GHANAIAI TIMES' HEADED 'A BLOW TO APARTHEID' ON  
GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO BAN SPORTING TEAMS SELECTED ON  
RACIAL BASIS.

BEGINS:

'ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE NEW AUSTRALIAN  
LABOUR GOVERNMENT WAS TO BAR FROM THE COUNTRY ALL SPORT  
TEAMS SELECTED ON A RACIAL BASIS. FOR US IN AFRICA  
AND ALL THOSE DEDICATED TO THE ERADICATION OF RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION IN ALL ITS FORMS, THIS IS A MOST  
ENCOURAGING AND COMMENDABLE DECISION.

FOR FAR TOO LONG, SOME GOVERNMENTS, ESPECIALLY  
THOSE OF WHITE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, HAVE ADOPTED  
THE UNACCEPTABLE, HYPOCRITICAL ATTITUDE THAT SPORTS  
AND POLITICS ARE TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT THINGS.  
HIDING BEHIND THIS, THESE GOVERNMENTS HAVE ALWAYS  
MAINTAINED THAT EVEN THOUGH IN PRINCIPLE THEY ARE  
AGAINST APARTHEID, THEY WOULD NOT STOP THEIR SPORTS  
ASSOCIATIONS FROM HAVING CONTACTS WITH TEAMS SELECTED  
NOT ON MERIT BUT ON A RACIAL BASIS.

AND SO IN THE FACE OF MOUNTING  
OPPOSITION BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, THESE GOVERNMENTS  
HAVE INDIRECTLY ENCOURAGED THE PERPETUATION OF RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION IN SPORTS.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND BRITAIN HAVE LONG  
BEEN REGARDED AS THE MOST OFFENDING NATIONS. IT IS  
REMARKABLE TO NOTE, HOWEVER, THAT IN 1970, THE THEN  
BRITISH LABOUR GOVERNMENT WAS FORCED TO CANCEL A TOUR OF  
BRITAIN BY A SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM.

IF THIS WAS REGARDED AS A VICTORY FOR ANTI-  
APARTHEID GROUPS, THEN THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S  
COURAGEOUS DECISION SHOULD BE SEEN AS A MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH  
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST RACIALISM AND THE MOVE TO ISOLATE  
SOUTH AFRICA AS LONG AS SHE MAINTAINS HER POLICY NOT TO

...2



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

CPT2

- 2 -

I.130326

CHOOSE HER SPORTSMEN ACROSS COLOUR LINES.

IT IS A BOLD, REALISTIC STEP WHICH HAS SEALED ONE OF THE LAST REMAINING OUTLETS ABROAD FOR THE APARTHEID REGIME'S MAJOR SPORTING TEAMS.

IT IS AN EXAMPLE WORTH EMULATING BY ANY GOVERNMENT WITH A CONSCIENCE. FOR NEW ZEALANDERS, PARTICULARLY, THIS SHOULD POST AS A CHALLENGE. NEXT YEAR, NEW ZEALAND IS DUE TO PLAY HOST TO A SOUTH AFRICAN RACIALLY-SELECTED RUGBY TEAM AND DESPITE MOUNTING PRESSURE FROM ANTI - APARTHEID MOVEMENTS AT HOME AND ELSEWHERE, THERE SEEMS TO BE NO SIGN THAT IT WOULD BE STOPPED.

NEW ZEALAND WOULD EARN THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF THE WHOLE WORLD IF IT FOLLOWED THE WISE DECISION OF AUSTRALIA.''

ENDS

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PRIME MINISTER  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
M<sup>2</sup> J AND DEPT DEFENCE  
2  
MS



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

JW12

0.111152

TO

TOD 08/12/72...1941LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

REPEATED

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
WELLINGTON

AUSTRALIAN MISSION TO UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK

AP.221 CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

ADDRESSED PRETORIA, REPEATED WELLINGTON, U.N. NEW YORK, SAVINGRAM  
TO ALL OTHER POSTS.

SPORTING TEAMS.

OUR 668.

WE INFORMED THE SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR THIS MORNING THAT  
WE HAD TAKEN HIS POINT REGARDING DIRECT TRANSIT BUT THAT THE  
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD NEVERTHELESS TAKE APPROPRIATE  
ACTION TO SEE THAT TRANSIT THROUGH AUSTRALIA OF RACIALLY  
SELECTED TEAMS WAS PREVENTED.

2. FOR YOUR OWN INFORMATION ONLY IT APPEARS THAT UNDER ARTICLE  
5 OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION AND SECTION  
14 OF THE AIR NAVIGATION ACT A NON-SCHEDULED CHARTER FLIGHT  
CARRYING A TEAM COULD TRANSIT AUSTRALIA AND EVEN MAKE A  
TECHNICAL STOP PROVIDED THE PASSENGERS DID NOT LEAVE THE AIRCRAFT  
OR TRANSIT AREA (I.E. DID NOT PASS THROUGH IMMIGRATION CONTROL).

3. SEE ALSO SEPARATE TELEGRAM ON YOUR 520.

PRIME MINISTER  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (201/10/10/3)  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
PM AND C  
IMMIGRATION  
DCA (M)  
JIO  
PMS



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CENTRAL REGISTRY  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**  
Dec 11 10 53 AM '72

CPT4  
FROM

FILE NO \_\_\_\_\_

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

P.A. #7  
72/2657.  
I.127955  
TOD 07.12.72...1625 LT  
TOR 08.12.72...0359 LT

530 UNCLASSIFIED

RHODESIA.  
OUR 524.

THIS EVENINGS 'PRETORIA NEWS' FEATURES ON FRONT PAGE ARTICLE  
ABOUT CANCELLATION OF HAWKINS' PASSPORT UNDER HEADING 'A  
LOT OF BULL' SAYS PASSPORT-LESS HAWKINS'.

ARTICLE REFERRED TO STATEMENT BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
BARNARD THAT CONSIDERATION WOULD BE GIVEN TO ISSUING DOCUMENT  
OF IDENTITY FOR VISIT TO AUSTRALIA ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS (1522/5/116)  
IMMIGRATION (C)  
AGS DEPT  
DEPT PM AND C  
PMS



46

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD CABLEGRAM**

CONFIDENTIAL

HJP 13

I.127301

FROM

TOD 06.12.72...1504 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

TOR 07.12.72...0512 LT

520 CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

YOUR 668.

SPORTING TEAMS.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ANNOUNCE DECISION IN CANBERRA? IF NOT, ODDS BE THAT NEWS WILL LEAK OUT HERE AND WE WILL THUS IN ANY CASE GET NUMEROUS PRESS QUERIES.

2. ASSUME THERE IS NO OBJECTION TO OUR CONFIRMING DECISION IF ASKED. WE WILL PROBABLY BE FURTHER ASKED TO EXPLAIN HOW WE PROPOSE TO DEFINE RACIALLY SELECTED TEAMS. SUGGEST WE REPLY THAT THIS WILL HAVE TO BE MATTER FOR INDIVIDUAL DISCUSSION BEFORE ANY PROPOSED TOUR OR VISIT. THIS LEAVES OPEN WHETHER DISCUSSION SHOULD BE BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OR SPORTING BODIES CONCERNED, OR SHOULD WE GO FURTHER THAN THIS?

PRIME MINISTER  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
DEFENCE  
EXT.TERRITORIES  
IMMIGRATION  
AG'S DEPT.  
JIO  
CIVIL AVIATION  
PM'S

COI



72/2657 45  
file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY  
MR SOMARE ON SOUTH AFRICA

Nov 30 9 01 AM '72

FILE NO  
Questions may be asked following press reports quoting Mr Somare as condemning the proposed visit to South Africa by a white bowls team from PNG.

SUGGESTED LINE OF RESPONSE

I WOULD NOT WISH TO COMMENT ON THE REMARKS  
ATTRIBUTED TO MR SOMARE.

External Branch

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

26 October 1972.



25 OCT 72

## SA bowls entry shocks NG leader

PORT MORESBY, Tuesday. — The Chief Minister, Mr Somare, criticised the Papua New Guinea Bowls Association today for accepting an all-expenses invitation to play in South Africa.

He said anyone playing in South Africa should not be considered a representative of Papua New Guinea.

The association was invited by the South African Bowls Association to send three women and two men to play in its national championships next March.

Mr Somare said: "The association can send who it likes to South Africa but I certainly would not like to see it flying the Papua New Guinea flag or using the name of our country in a sports event limited to whites because of South Africa's apartheid policies.

"Sending a national team could be interpreted as condoning these policies.

"The Papua New Guinea association . . . did not consider the sensitivities of Papuans and New Guineans."

The association president, Mr Max Mashford, said he had not been aware of any official disapproval of Papua New Guinea competing in international sporting events.

25 OCT 1972

## Somare hits white bowls side

THE PAPUA New Guinea Chief Minister, Mr Somare, yesterday criticised an all-white bowls team which has accepted an invitation to play in South Africa next year.

"Sending a national team could be interpreted as condoning South Africa's apartheid policies," he said.

"It seems to me that the PNG Bowls Association, in accepting the South African all-expenses-paid offer, did not consider the sensitivity of the Papua New Guinea people."

He said that if the team persisted in going it should not fly the Papua New Guinea flag. Nor should it use the name of the country in a sports event "limited to whites" because of South Africa's apartheid policies.

The team, consisting of two men and three women, will take part in the South African Games international bowling series during March and April.

A spokesman for the bowls association said only one condition was attached to the invitation — that the two men were among the best players in their country.



72/2657 42  
PA  
CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

PS 4

FROM

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

CENTRAL REGISTER 114387

TOD 02.11.72...1725

TOR 03.11.72...0824

455 CONFIDENTIAL

SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS POLICY.

DURING A CALL ON 2 NOVEMBER ON DR KOORNHOF MINISTER OF MINES, IMMIGRATION AND OF SPORT AND RECREATION SINCE AUGUST 1972, HE MADE OBSERVATIONS WHICH I AM SENDING BY BAG. IN SUMMARY HE SAID:

(1) HE IS PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT CRICKETING FIXTURES BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

(2) HE UNDERSTOOD FROM CHEETHAM THAT AUSTRALIAN BOARD OF CONTROL WERE SAYING AUSTRALIAN TEAM WOULD NOT COME IN 1975-76 UNLESS SOUTH AFRICA INSTITUTED MIXED CRICKET AT CLUB LEVEL.

(3) SOUTH AFRICA CANNOT DROP EXISTING RULES AT SHORT NOTICE BUT HE HOPES TO FIND SOME "MIDDLE GROUND" WHICH WOULD ENABLE AUSTRALIAN TEAM TO COME HERE.

(4) SOUTH AFRICA COULD NOT ADOPT MIXED CRICKET AT CLUB LEVEL BUT OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO SATISFY US THAT SOUTH AFRICAN TEAMS FOR TEST MATCHES WOULD BE PICKED ON MERIT BASIS.

(5) OTHERWISE AS I UNDERSTOOD HIM HE APPEARED TO BE ENVISAGING AUSTRALIAN TEAM PLAYING BLACK, BROWN, COLOURED OR WHITE TEAMS SEPARATELY AS THEY MOVED ROUND THE PROVINCES.

(6) HE HOPED OUR TEAM WOULD VISIT LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND WHICH WOULD IN FACT WANT TO HAVE THEIR OWN TEAMS AND NOT BE INCLUDED IN SOUTH AFRICAN TEAMS, EVEN IF QUALIFIED ON MERIT.

2. THERE IS OBVIOUSLY A GOOD DEAL IN THE ABOVE GENERAL REMARKS THAT WOULD NEED CLARIFYING AND TESTING IT IS OF INTEREST THAT HE CONCENTRATED SO MUCH UPON CRICKET AND UPON THE "SEPARATENESS" ALLEGEDLY INSISTED ON BY COUNTRIES LIKE LESOTHO.

.../2.

file

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
INWARD CABLEGRAM

.2.

I. 114387

3. KLORNHOF WAS FRIENDLY AND APPRENTLY CONVINCED OF THE LOGIC OF THEIR POSITION BUT ON WHAT HE SAID MAY BE PREPARED TO RECOMMEND THAT GOVERNMENT MAKE ADJUSTMENTS TO EXISTING RULES FOR THE SAKE OF GETTING OUR CRICKETERS HERE. LET US NOT FORGET THOUGH THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO PERSUADE HIS MORE POLITICALLY IMPORTANT COLLEAGUES.

MOODIE

PRIME MINISTER  
FOREIGN MINISTER  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
MIN AND DEPT DEFENCE  
JIO  
PM'S

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



## Bradman's successor

FORMER New South Wales Sheffield Shield cricketer Tim Caldwell in Sydney last night was elected chairman of the Australian Cricket Board of Control. He replaces Sir Donald Bradman who has completed a maximum three-year term as board chairman.

## FORECAST

1. AUSTRALIAN  
14/9/72

~~Mr Griffiths~~

*Logan*

In view of above, Secretary asks whether no further action need be taken & file put to bed.

mb  
14/9

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

THE SECRETARY:

Bradman

The Annual General Meeting of  
the Australian Board of Control is to  
take place on 13 September.

.....*mla*.....  
(M. H. Codd)

1 September 1972



39

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

~~SECRET~~

MR CODD

BRADMAN

I should explain that the letter as drafted has not had any formal clearance with Foreign Affairs - this being left to follow Sir John Bunting's reaction to it. I have however explained the changes to them. If Sir John decides to ring Bradman I assume he will touch base with Sir Keith Waller before acting.

2. I might also mention that the letter as drafted gives information as we have it but it stands back from the decision process further than the draft proposed by Foreign Affairs.

3. I have mentioned the above points to you orally but I have overlooked mentioning them in my note to the Secretary. Would you make amends please.

*A. T. Griffith*  
(A. T. Griffith)

4 August 1972.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

## PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

### THE SECRETARY

The problem of South African cricket tours has its origins in the position taken by South Africa over D'Oliviera and the consequential interruption of cricketing relations between South Africa and Britain. Thus our problem being a derived one, I do not see that cricketing tours will be accepted in Australia ahead of some change in Britain.

2. The question is what are the prospects of the change? I attach an extract from a Savingram from South Africa dated 6 June reporting that a British rugby union team has recently completed a fairly successful visit to South Africa. They played two games with non-white teams and drew big crowds. Sir Donald Bradman reported in his conversation with you in January the resistance of the non-white African Cricket Board of Control to the Cowdrey proposal for a cricket tour of South Africa (similar to the recent rugby tour). Non-white cricketers refused to select teams on racial grounds for matches with visiting teams, even non-white teams. Cowdrey is to try again in 12 months, that is, presumably at the end of the year.

3. It is clear then that Cowdrey's second go could prove to be crucial if a new element is to be introduced into the situation. If a British mixed team (including D'Oliviera) were to play in South Africa and be hosted by white and non-white cricket associations one would think that an Australian tour in 1975/76 on a similar basis would follow and this could provide a more favourable backdrop to a tour by South Africa of Australia.

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5. Our new Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Moodie, will be briefing himself for his departure in the next few weeks. I know he will be keen to discuss this problem before he goes. He will be well placed to guide our thinking, and I think we should arrange for him to keep you personally posted of any developments in the situation in South Africa.

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6. While we will naturally follow with interest changes in South African sports policies generally, I think it is clear that Bradman will have to wait for the next round of the Cowdrey exercise. It may be that the success of the rugby tour will rub off on to the cricketers, but I see little prospect of cricket between Australia and South Africa in Australia under conditions where the positions of the MCC and South Africa remains publicly unreconciled.

*A. T. Griffith*  
(A. T. Griffith)

21 July 1972.

## INWARD SAVINGRAM

I. 63543

Bantustans

6. On May 30th, the Tswana homeland became a self-governing Bantustan under the name of "Bophuthatswana" (literally "the bringing together of the Tswana nation"). After the Transkei, this is the second homeland to achieve full self-governing status with responsibility for a wide range of departments of government dealing with its internal affairs. The total Tswana population is about 1,600,000 of whom about 600,000 live in Bophuthatswana. Chief Lucus Mangape becomes the first Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana and heads a cabinet of six members. A conservative leader, he has expressed preference for negotiation over confrontation in his dealings with the South African government. In an interview following the installation ceremony he insisted that he would be no "stooge" of the South African government and that consolidation of its territories would be the burning issue in Tswana politics as it was in KwaZulu and the Transkei. There is speculation in Parliamentary circles that the government may very shortly confer self-governing status on additional homelands, particularly the Ciskei and North Sotho, to demonstrate the seriousness of its determination to press forward towards its declared objective of full independence for the Bantustans.

Sport

7. An England rugby union team which has just completed a short tour of South Africa has played matches against a Coloured team in Cape Town and an African team at Port Elizabeth. Despite efforts by some members of the Coloured community to disrupt the Cape Town match, both matches were played without serious incident and attracted large crowds and considerable publicity. In each case, particularly in Cape Town, the local team performed better than anticipated. In Port Elizabeth particularly, the visiting England team was received with considerable enthusiasm and hospitality. An invitation has been issued for a Coloured team to play in Australia and New Zealand next year, while negotiations are in train for an African team to tour Britain.

Universities

8. Following the expulsion of a graduate student of the (African) University of the North at Turfloop, Transvaal, the students staged a series of protests upon which the entire student body was expelled and the university closed. On its re-opening after about two weeks closure, applications for re-enrolment were carefully screened presumably in order to weed out the more militant student leaders and about 30 applicants were rejected. These developments produced a wave

/4..



36

# DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

~~CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT~~

## THE SECRETARY

Sir Donald Bradman's latest letter indicates he is preparing himself for an annual meeting of the Australian Cricket Board. You might therefore find it advisable to ring him. I would certainly recommend this in preference to a letter.

2. In a call to Sir Donald you could cover the following points :

- (1) Not much light on the horizon as far as a movement in South African policy goes;
- (2) English rugby visit;
- (3) Unable to say whether this will affect attitudes of the non-white cricketers to the Cowdrey proposal - difficult to judge;
- (4) General political environment in Australia has not shifted;
- (5) Therefore difficult to see value in government contact with the President of the South African Cricket Association. Whether his visit is on or not is very much a decision for the Board - this is understood; but we would not like him to proceed on the assumption that something could be developed by governmental contact.

3. Our new Ambassador - Mr Moodie - being posted to South Africa has full background on the issue; we can expect that he will not miss anything of value in his reporting; anything directly relevant could be passed on.

4. I suggest you pass this information slowly on the phone so Sir Donald can make an adequate record; we would still need to ensure that this matter is confidential to him and it is for reflecting rather than reporting direct to any of his colleagues. This derives from the fact that the Government, while it is prepared to respond to questions put to it by Australian sporting bodies from time to time, does not involve itself in any primary way with the decisions of sporting bodies in Australia.

*a.s.g.w.*  
(A. T. Griffith)

4 August 1972.



DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

TELEPHONE 730413 730416  
IN REPLY QUOTE

CANBERRA,  
A.C.T. 2600

Personal

Dear Sir Donald,

Thank you for your letter of 6 June and your letter of 26 July to Mr Lawler, concerning the scheduled Australian cricket tour of South Africa in 1975/76.

I appreciate the interest you would have in any development in South Africa which could affect your consideration of the issues involved. Our Embassy in South Africa is of course in close touch with the political situation there and will continue to keep the Australian Government informed regarding South African sporting policy.

A development of recent interest was the visit of an English rugby union team which completed a short tour of South Africa in June playing matches against a coloured team in Capetown and an African team at Port Elizabeth. It appears that both matches were played without serious incident and attracted large crowds and considerable publicity. Whether such a development will assist Coddrey's efforts you mentioned in our conversation, is difficult to say and much would turn on the attitude of the South African Cricket Board of Control. Notwithstanding that a new appointment to the portfolio of Minister for Sport has been made, it appears that significant modifications to the existing general policy seem unlikely and I suggest that it would be wise for the Australian Board of Control to discuss the 1975/76 tour on the assumption that there will be little if any change.

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2.

With regard to the suggested visit by the President of the South African Cricket Association this is a matter for the Board to determine. But I think I am bound to mention that I cannot anticipate any developments which could bring advantage from governmental contact at this stage.

I have made the Prime Minister aware of your letter and of the terms of this reply.

I should be grateful if you could let me know the exact or approximate dates for the beginning and ending of the proposed tour in 1975/76.

Yours sincerely,

(E. J. Bunting)  
Secretary

Sir Donald Bradman,  
2 Holden Street,  
KENSINGTON PARK. S.A. 5068

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(A. T. Griffith)

4 August 1972.





DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

SECRETARY  
DEPT. OF P.M. AND CABINET  
CANBERRA

*With the Compliments*

*of*

*the Secretary*

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72/2657



CENTRAL REGISTER

SEP 12 2 12 PM '72

FILE NO

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

206/17

IN REPLY QUOTE NO. ....

517

MEMORANDUM NO. ....

31st August 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA

S P O R TRUGBY

In a Statement released in Pretoria on 29th August 1972 (attached) Dr. Piet Koornhof, the new Minister of Sport, said that the Government's existing sports policy remained unchanged and people who believed that overseas agitation would decrease if concessions were made were living in a fools' paradise. He rejected "mixed trials" and fears have been expressed by the local press that by doing so he may well have torpedoed the proposed Springbok Rugby Tour of New Zealand next year.

2. Dr. Koornhof said that it had been pointed out repeatedly in the past that white, coloured and bantu rugby players were organised in separate rugby unions and that they practiced their sport separately.

3. According to local commentators, apart from jeopardising the 1973 New Zealand Tour, Dr. Koornhof's Statement will give South Africa serious problems in the International Rugby Board which has so far been disinclined to prevent the Springboks from touring and accepted the separate games for African and Coloured teams against England in June as a step towards a more enlightened approach to sport in South Africa. The timing of Dr. Koornhof's announcement could not have been worse for the delegates representing more than a dozen different sports currently attending international congresses in Munich. Mr. Jack Cheetham, President of the South African Cricket Association has said, "It is a great pity that newspaper speculation has caused the new Minister of Sport to reiterate policies laid down during his predecessor's term of office. I am sure however, that Dr. Koornhof will allow all sports bodies including the South African Cricket Association the opportunity of discussing the policies they wish to follow, including that of the selection on merit for national teams." Dr. Danie Craven, the President of the South African Rugby Board has yet to issue a statement. However, it is interesting that Mr. Cuthbert Loriston, president of the (coloured) South African Rugby Federation admitted that coloured rugby players were not yet of a standard to be included into an international side, and that consequently mixed trials would be premature.


SOCCER/ ....

124



SOCCER

A black South African soccer team will oppose a side of South African whites as part of next year's South African Games and both will oppose overseas teams which could be multiracial. This was confirmed by Mr. Dave Marais, President of the Football Association of South Africa (FASA) which had received "sympathetic hearings" from FIFA. (The proposal is consistent with the policy applied by the South African Government to "multinational" sports events within South Africa.) FIFA has reconfirmed that it wanted no dealings with the South African Soccer Federation (SASF) and that FIFA continues to recognise FASA as the only representatives of South African soccer. According to Mr. Marais, FIFA officials had specifically asked him for assurance that non-whites would be allowed to watch the soccer at the South African Games, although he had not been questioned about crowds being segregated. He said he had invited a FIFA delegation to observe the South African Games and he was certain the invitation would be accepted.

  
(F.E. Ness)  
Charge d'Affaires a.i.

FCN:scm

PRESS STATEMENT BY DR THE HON. P.G.J. KOORNHOF  
MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION

233/72(P)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

It has been pointed out repeatedly in the past that White Coloured and Bantu rugby players are organised in separate rugby unions and that they practise their sport separately. International contacts have been made by the White rugby board over many years. Touring teams were received and White teams, known as the Springboks, toured abroad. The White rugby board and the Government have gone out of their way to create similar opportunities for the South African Rugby Federation (Coloured) and the South African Rugby Board (Bantu), for example the recent visit of the England rugby touring team to South Africa and the Coloured union's tour to Britain as the Proteas.

It is therefore impossible to understand the sudden insistence on mixed trials to select a White Springbok team - a Springbok team that has traditionally always represented the Whites of South Africa. The policy has been clearly stated in the past and it should also be clear in the future. The existing policy remains unchanged. People who believe that overseas agitation will decrease if concessions are made, are living in a fool's paradise.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST BY  
THE MINISTRY OF SPORT AND RECREATION.

PRETORIA.

29.8.72



26/7/72  
A.M.C.

11,4 SEP 1972



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

CENTRAL REGISTRY

AUG 28 4 10 PM '77  
FILE NO

*With the Compliments*

*of*

*the Secretary*

72/2657

J.L.





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24/7

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

206/17  
IN REPLY QUOTE NO. 487  
MEMORANDUM NO. ....

17th August, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of  
Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

MULTIRACIAL SPORT : GOLF

A joint statement issued on 11th August by the Transvaal Professional Players' Golf Association (TPPGA), representing 85 Black professional golfers, said that none of its members will play in "multinational" tournaments again unless Black golfers get proper permanent facilities. After some days of wrangling between the TPPGA and White golfing bodies, an agreement was reached on 16th August, and the TPPGA agreed to play in this year's "multinational" golf tournaments. What follows is merely a more detailed report, as some of the comments made may be of interest.

2. The original TPPGA statement on 11th August was issued by the President, Mr. Martin Jacobs, and the Secretary, Mr. William Molefe. The statement suggested that Black golfers were "being used as passports for White golfers to participate in overseas competitions". They claimed that at the last "multinational" tournament, members of the Association were "patronised and henpecked". Only a few who had managed to steal practice rounds on White courses had been able to hold their own. "These 'multinational' tournaments do not benefit the Black golfer; only White golfers benefit. Black golfers have an identity as professionals only while 'multinational' tournaments are being played. That is when they are allowed to use clubhouse facilities with other players, but, once these are over, they lose their identity and must go around begging once more to play on proper courses and depending on the sympathy of White golf clubs. The impression created during and after last year's 'multinational' golf events was that Black golfers were being used as passports for White golfers to participate in overseas competitions, without being harassed by demonstrations." The statement went on to say that Black golfers were not asking for charity. "All we are demanding from the Authorities is that land be made available throughout the country for properly laid-out courses, if we are to make our mark and raise our standard --- we wish to make our stand clear. We do not want to be members of Houghton, Royal Johannesburg or Royal Durban. All we want are proper courses. Our wish is one day to see a Black golfer representing South Africa and taking his place next to the world's best, but, with the present conditions, that dream will never come true".

/2...




3. Mr. Brian Henning, President of the South African Professional Golfers' Association, described as a great pity the move by non-white golfers to boycott "international" golf events in South Africa. For the first time since the Durban Indian, Papwa Sewgolum, was barred from entering professional tournaments several years ago, South African non-whites were allowed to participate in four tournaments in 1971: The Professional Golfers' Association Championship at Huddle Park (other participants included the American negro, Lee Elder, and the Taiwanese, Lu Liang-huan); The South African Open and Amateur Championships and the G.M. Classic in Port Elizabeth. At least two tournaments will be open to non-white professionals in the 1971/72 circuit - the P.G.A. Championship and the South African Open. Mr. Henning described the entry of non-whites in South African tournaments last season as a tremendous breakthrough. It was silly, he said, to throw it all away now. In his opinion, a start had been made in the promotion of non-white golf, which could be maintained only if there was co-operation.

4. Replying to these criticisms, the TPFGA's President, Mr. Jacobs, reiterated on 15th August, that his Association would repeat the demands for better facilities before participating in "multinational" events.

5. The demands were made again at the meeting between the Association's Executive Committee and the (White) Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) on 16th August. An agreement was hammered out and the Black golfers' representatives were assured that "all facilities" would be made available to them. Mr. Jacobs announced after the meeting that, in view of the assurances given, Black golfers would be participating in the "multinational" tournaments of 1972. He said that the Black golfers were promised that:-

- (a) Approaches would be made to White clubs to make their courses available to Black golfers on days when they were closed to White members;
- (b) Help would be given in finding sponsorship of not less than R1,000 for the Black tournament at Ohenimuri Country Club next month; and
- (c) They would have affiliate membership of the White PGA.

  
 F.C. NESS  
 Charge d'Affaires a.g.

FCN/ewb.



Mr. Brian Hastings, President of the South African Professional Golfers' Association, described as a great pity the move by non-white golfers to boycott "international" golf events in South Africa. He said that since the Urban Indian, Cape Coloured, and South African professional tournaments several years ago, South African non-white golfers have been allowed to participate in four tournaments in 1971: the Transvaal Open, the Natal Open, the Orange Free State Open, and the Western Transvaal Open. The South African Open and Western Transvaal Open were open to all, but the Natal and Orange Free State Opens were open only to non-white players. Hastings described the entry of non-whites in South African tournaments last season as a "monstrous breach of protocol". It was silly, he said, to throw it all away now. In his opinion, a state has been made in the promotion of non-white golf, which could be maintained only if there was co-operation.

Referring to these criticisms, the UMGGA's President, Mr. Jacobs, reiterated on 18th August, that his association would regard the damage for better facilities before participating in "international" events.

The damage was made worse at the meeting between the Association's Executive Committee and the (White) Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) on 18th August. An agreement was hammered out and the Black Golfers' representatives were assured that "all facilities" would be made available to them. Mr. Jacobs announced after the meeting that, in view of the assurances given, Black golfers would be participating in the "international" tournaments of 1972. He said that the Black Golfers were promised that:

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

CENTRAL REGISTRY

AUG 3 2 51 PM '77

FILE NO

*With the Compliments*

*of*

*the Secretary*

J. L.





Sec 24/7 72/2657

RESTRICTED

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

IN REPLY QUOTE NO. 206/17  
379  
MEMORANDUM NO. ....

14th July, 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA

SPORT

As you will be aware, it was announced in Helsinki on 12 July that South Africa would be re-admitted to the 1973 Davis Cup competition in tennis. Following this decision, South African tennis officials have announced that the Republic's team would enter the South American zone of the Davis Cup rather than the European group as was the practice previously, in order to avoid the possibility of a confrontation with East European and other countries which continue to take exception to South Africa's participation.

2. As could be expected, the decision to readmit South Africa was headlined by the local press. A typical cutting from the Johannesburg Star of 12 July ... is attached.

3. It is generally realised here that earlier decisions by the South African government to relax segregation in sport and to allow two multi-racial championships to take place this year were the main factors which have led to the present improved situation as far as South African tennis is concerned. It is considered here, and, as seen from here, we are inclined to agree with this assessment, that South Africa's chances for similar readmission to international competitions in other sports are good, provided that the South African government makes the necessary concessions concerning segregated sport. However, there is also an appreciation of the dangers which still ... lie ahead. The attached editorial comment from the Pretoria News of 13 July illustrates this understanding.

(F.C. Ness)  
First Secretary

RESTRICTED



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

*With the Compliments  
of  
the Secretary*



72/2657

RESTRICTED

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JUL 20 2 54 PM '72

NON INDEX SUBJECT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

IN REPLY QUOTE NO. 206/17  
MEMORANDUM NO. 379

14th July, 1972

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA

FILE NO  
JUL 28 2 15 PM '72

CENTRAL REGISTRY

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*Spencer* 24/7  
Please if you  
were to retain the  
on your file  
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*FC*  
(F.C. Ness)  
First Secretary

I. MR LINCOLN  
Please have  
transferred to  
AME file &  
sent copy to  
P.C.  
24/7

RESTRICTED

4 AUG 1972

8 AUG 1972

CENTRAL REGISTRY



THE SECRETARY

The problem of South African cricket tours has its origins in the position taken by South Africa over D'Oliviera and the consequential interruption of cricketing relations between South Africa and Britain. Thus our problem being a derived one, I do not see that cricketing tours will be accepted in Australia ahead of some change in Britain.

2. The question is what are the prospects of the change? I attach an extract from a Savingram from South Africa dated 6 June reporting that a British rugby union team has recently completed a fairly successful visit to South Africa. They played two games with non-white teams and drew big crowds. Sir Donald Bradman reported in his conversation with you in January the resistance of the non-white African Cricket Board of Control to the Cowdrey proposal for a cricket tour of South Africa (similar to the recent rugby tour). Non-white cricketers refused to select teams on racial grounds for matches with visiting teams, even non-white teams. Cowdrey is to try again in 12 months, that is, presumably at the end of the year.

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*at*  
(A. T. Griffith)

21 July 1972.



Dear Sir Donald,

Thank you for your letter of 6 June and your letter of 26 July to Mr Lawler, concerning the scheduled Australian cricket tour of South Africa in 1975/76.

I appreciate the interest you would have in any development in South Africa which could affect your consideration of the issues involved. Our Embassy in South Africa is of course in close touch with the political situation there and will continue to keep the Australian Government informed regarding South African sporting policy.

A development of recent interest was the visit of an English rugby union team which completed a short tour of South Africa in June playing matches against a coloured team in Capetown and an African team at Port Elizabeth. It appears that both matches were played without serious incident and attracted large crowds and considerable publicity. Whether such a development will assist Cowdrey's efforts you mentioned in our conversation, is difficult to say and much would turn on the attitude of the South African Cricket Board of Control. Notwithstanding that a new appointment to the portfolio of Minister for Sport has been made, it appears that significant modifications to the existing general policy seem unlikely and I suggest that it would be wise for the Australian Board of Control to discuss the 1975/76 tour on the assumption that there will be little if any change.

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With regard to the suggested visit by the President of the South African Cricket Association this is a matter for the Board to determine. But I think I am bound to mention that I cannot anticipate any developments which could bring advantage from governmental contact at this stage.

I have made the Prime Minister aware of your letter and of the terms of this reply.

I should be grateful if you could let me know the exact or approximate dates for the beginning and ending of the proposed tour in 1975/76.

Yours sincerely,

(E. J. Bunting)  
Secretary

Sir Donald Bradman,  
2 Holden Street,  
KENSINGTON PARK. S.A. 5068



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Yours sincerely,

(E. J. Bunting)  
Secretary

Sir Donald Bradman,  
2 Holden Street,  
KENSINGTON PARK. S.A. 5068



DRAFT LETTER TO SIR DONALD BRADMAN

Thank you for your letter of 6 June which raises important issues regarding the scheduled Australian cricket tour of South Africa in 1975/76. Our Embassy in South Africa is of course in close touch with the political situation in South Africa and will continue to keep the Australian Government informed regarding South African sporting policy.

I shall be glad to arrange for you to be kept informed from time to time of any developments in the general South African sports policy on the lines I have already followed. ~~(The enclosure to my letter of 27 May, incidentally, should have been headed "1972" as you surmised).~~ However, significant modifications to existing policy seem unlikely and I suggest that it would be wise for the Australian Board of Control to discuss the 1975/76 tour on the assumption that there will be little if any change. The Board will no doubt also wish to consider the views of Australian players as a whole and particularly those who are in the running for selection.

[ I can foresee that it may be necessary for both the Government and the Board to take stock of the situation several months before the tour is due to begin, but at the moment I do not believe that more can be done at the Government level. ]

With regard to the suggested visit by the President of the South African Cricket Association, this is a matter for the Board to determine but you will no doubt have in mind that Mr White will presumably be anxious to do all in his power to ensure that the tour goes on. From the governmental point of view I see no particular advantage to be gained at this stage from meeting him.

I have made the Prime Minister aware of your letter and of the terms of this reply.

I should be grateful if you could let me know the exact or approximate dates for the beginning and ending of our tour in 1975/6.

(E.J. Bunting)

IN CONFIDENCE

R DONALD BRADMAN

25  
2 HOLDEN STREET,  
KENSINGTON PARK,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5068

26th July 1972.

Mr. P. J. Lawler,  
Prime Minister's Dep't,  
CANBERRA.

Dear Mr. Lawler,

I refer to your letter of  
8th June.

As seven weeks have now passed, can  
you tell me if Sir John Bunting is yet able to  
reply to my letter of 6th June?

The date of the Board of Control's  
annual meeting fast approaches and I am anxious  
to be in a position to inform the members as to  
the Australian Government's attitude.

Yours faithfully,

*Don Bradman*

Rec'd 31 July  
mb  
31/7

*Mr Griffiths*

*Clk a draft letter  
be prepared for the Sec*

*Mr Griffiths*  
National Archives of Australia *Please* NAA: A463, 1972/265/7



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
**INWARD SAVINGRAM**

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I.63543

TOD : 6 June, 1972.

TOR 21.6.72...1037 LT

From :

Australian Embassy,  
CAPE TOWN.

SAVINGRAM NO. 12/72 - RESTRICTED

Repeated Cairo, Lagos, Dar es Salaam, Accra & Nairobi.

Political Developments in South Africa during May, 1972.

Parliament

The 1972 Session of Parliament continued its relatively uneventful course to its anticipated conclusion in mid-June. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his speech on the vote of his department, did not reveal any significant new developments in relation to "dialogue" or the government's "outwards" policy. He pointed, however, to the fact that he and his department had had numerous contacts during the past 12 months with members and officials of African governments (see our savingram 11/72 of 9 May). The Minister also claimed (without giving chapter and verse) that the South African case was coming to receive a less hostile hearing in international bodies. He welcomed "encouraging changes" in United States policies towards South Africa but urged that Americans, in their dealings with this country, should scrupulously observe the borderline between "legitimate advocacy" and interference in South Africa's internal affairs. The latter, said the Minister, would never be tolerated.

2. The Minister for Coloured Affairs, in the debate on his department's vote, admitted that the government's relations with the Coloured community had become more "edgy" in recent months. He suggested that this was due in large part to agitation among the Coloured community by white "liberals". He believed that the next Coloured Peoples' Representative Council (for which elections were due in 1974) would be, like the present Council, a partly appointed body. Thereafter, his recommendation to

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## INWARD SAVINGRAM

I.63543

the government would be that the Council should be wholly elective.

South-west Africa (Namibia)

3. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the Secretary of his department, flew to New York on 12 May for further talks with the Secretary-General of the United Nations following the latter's recent visit to South Africa in connection with the territory of South-west Africa (Namibia). No announcement was made following these talks and both parties have been extremely close-lipped. It is generally assumed, however, that their talks centred upon the proposal which is understood to have been raised during Dr. Waldheim's visit to Cape Town that a representative of the Secretary-General should be appointed to observe developments in the territory.

Rhodesia

4. The report of the Pearce Commission has been the subject of widespread publicity and comment in South Africa. The principal line of comment has been one of dismay that the settlement terms should have been rejected. The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in a statement highly critical of the findings of the Pearce Commission, said that these findings would not affect South Africa's relations with or attitude towards Rhodesia and its government. The findings, he added, and their acceptance by the British government had "certainly not made matters easier for the governments of Southern Africa". There appears to be a widespread feeling here among press correspondents and other informed observers that there is little likelihood of further negotiations between the British and Rhodesian governments, that a period of confrontation between the Rhodesian Front and black Rhodesians is inevitable and that this will add appreciably to South Africa's own international difficulties. So far, there appears to be little inclination in any quarter to extend South African assistance to "bail out" the Rhodesian Front.

Elections

5. Following the outstanding National Party victory at the Oudtshoorn by-election on the basis of a crude emotional appeal to Afrikaner nationalism, the same tactics were pursued in a by-election to the Provincial Council in the Transvaal urban electorate of Brakpan. Though the National Party was also successful there, their margin was nowhere near as overwhelming as it had been in Oudtshoorn. The general conclusion from this is that the tactics which proved so successful in rural Oudtshoorn have less appeal in more sophisticated urban electorates.

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## DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## INWARD SAVINGRAM

I. 63543

Bantustans

6. On May 30th, the Tswana homeland became a self-governing Bantustan under the name of "Bophuthatswana" (literally "the bringing together of the Tswana nation"). After the Transkei, this is the second homeland to achieve full self-governing status with responsibility for a wide range of departments of government dealing with its internal affairs. The total Tswana population is about 1,600,000 of whom about 600,000 live in Bophuthatswana. Chief Lucas Mangape becomes the first Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana and heads a cabinet of six members. A conservative leader, he has expressed preference for negotiation over confrontation in his dealings with the South African government. In an interview following the installation ceremony he insisted that he would be no "stooge" of the South African government and that consolidation of its territories would be the burning issue in Tswana politics as it was in KwaZulu and the Transkei. There is speculation in Parliamentary circles that the government may very shortly confer self-governing status on additional homelands, particularly the Ciskei and North Sotho, to demonstrate the seriousness of its determination to press forward towards its declared objective of full independence for the Bantustans.

Sport

7. An England rugby union team which has just completed a short tour of South Africa has played matches against a Coloured team in Cape Town and an African team at Port Elizabeth. Despite efforts by some members of the Coloured community to disrupt the Cape Town match, both matches were played without serious incident and attracted large crowds and considerable publicity. In each case, particularly in Cape Town, the local team performed better than anticipated. In Port Elizabeth particularly, the visiting England team was received with considerable enthusiasm and hospitality. An invitation has been issued for a Coloured team to play in Australia and New Zealand next year, while negotiations are in train for an African team to tour Britain.

Universities

8. Following the expulsion of a graduate student of the (African) University of the North at Turfloop, Transvaal, the students staged a series of protests upon which the entire student body was expelled and the university closed. On its re-opening after about two weeks closure, applications for re-enrolment were carefully screened presumably in order to weed out the more militant student leaders and about 30 applicants were rejected. These developments produced a wave

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD SAVINGRAM

15 JUL  
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of protest throughout most of the non-white student bodies in the country with some support from the (English-speaking) white universities. The boldness displayed by the non-white students and their obviously effective organisation has come as a surprise to many observers..

Visitors

9. Visitors to South Africa during May included the leader of the Liberal Party in the British Parliament, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, who addressed gatherings at the English-speaking universities of the Witwatersrand and of Cape Town. Mr. Thorpe's predictably liberal approach, in which he urged his audiences to maintain their opposition to the present "tyrannical regime" has equally predictably drawn considerable fire from government circles and the Afrikaans press which have charged him with adopting a biased and simplistic approach to this country's complex problems. One typical comment was that Thorpe had been "worse than Bobby Kennedy" (in reference to the controversial visit to South Africa several years ago by the late Senator Robert Kennedy).

PRIME MINISTER  
FOREIGN MINISTER  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
MIN & DEPT DEFENCE  
JIO  
PMS

OPTION: CAMP





SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL<sup>22</sup>

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600



28 June, 1972

*Dear Sir John,*

I refer to your letter of 23 June enclosing your recent correspondence with Sir Donald Bradman on the subject of South African sporting policy.

We will of course through our Embassy in South Africa keep a close watch on the situation and take opportunities to find out the government's intentions. However I doubt very much whether the South African Government will have made any significant modifications in its policy by the time the cricket tour scheduled for 1975-6 is due to take place. It would be best for the Board of Control to proceed on this assumption.

I believe the government should not get itself into the position where it can be regarded as in any sense acting on behalf of our Board of Control or having any specific responsibility in relation to tour arrangements. While I have no reason to doubt Sir Donald Bradman's discretion, others might not be so careful. If we are to have any prospect of influencing the South African Government - and I do not rate the prospects high - this must be done by informal contacts and complete lack of publicity.

The attached letter to Sir Donald Bradman has been drafted with this in mind.

Yours sincerely,

*W. Waller*

(Keith Waller)

Sir John Bunting C.B.E.,  
Secretary,  
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

*In Griffiths / I would like your advice. I will want to consult Mr. before I send any further letter*

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ESB 24/6

NAA: A463, 1972/2657

21



THE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

TELEPHONE 73 0416 73 0413  
In Reply Quote:

CANBERRA,  
A.C.T. 2600

Alan

The Secretary would like  
you to be working in with  
F.A. on this.

mb  
23/6



23 JUN 1972

Dear Sir Keith,

You will recall that I wrote recently to Sir Donald Bradman sending him a summary of developments in South African sporting policy.

Sir Donald has now replied and has asked whether some sort of initiative on the part of the Government is possible.

A copy of his letter and the earlier papers is attached.

The problem now is how we should take up the questions raised by Sir Donald.

Perhaps we could discuss.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd: (E. J. BUNTING)

(E.J. Bunting)

Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.,  
Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600.



8 June, 1972

Dear Sir Donald,

I am writing to acknowledge  
your letter of 6 June, 1972.

Sir John is presently overseas,  
but I will draw your letter to his  
attention on his return.

*See*  
In the meantime, I confirm that  
the statement sent to you is a summary  
of the position at 3 May, 1972.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) P.J.L.

(P. J. Lawler)  
Acting Secretary

Sir Donald Bradman



SIR DONALD BRADMAN

18  
2 HOLDEN STREET,  
KENSINGTON PARK,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

6th June 1972.

Sir John Bunting,  
Prime Minister's Dep't,  
CANBERRA.

Dear Sir John,

Thankyou very much for your letter of 27th May and the enclosure. On the heading of the "enclosure" it says "as at 3 May 1971". Should this not read "1972?"

The Australian Board of Control is very anxious to have a resumption of cricket contests between Australia and South Africa. The present situation is highly detrimental to cricket in both countries, and the profits which could be made from such tours and which are vital to the development of the game, are of course sadly missed.

The cricket authorities in Australia are non-racial in their outlook. Color is no bar to selection in this country and we in turn are happy to play against others of any color. But so long as the South African Gov't forbids the selection of a colored man in a cricket team to represent South Africa, then apparently the Aust. Trades Unions and the Anti-apartheid people, will continue their opposition to any resumption of matches.

Whilst the Australian Board can do its best in cricket circles, it has no political contact. I have been wondering if the Australian Government has made any soundings, or is willing to probe with the South African Government, the possibility of sufficient relaxation in that country to enable our previously scheduled visit of 1975/6 to proceed.

One would assume the resumption of such sporting contests to be in the "political" interests of both countries. There must surely be an acceptable position which could be a starting point. But I don't believe we can get off the ground unless the Australian Government is willing to assist by making a positive move to try and help the cricketers.

SIR DONALD BRADMAN

2 HOLDEN STREET,  
KENSINGTON PARK,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BOND 2.

Is there any chance that the Prime Minister will actively interest himself in the impasse, or must we remain "a la Micawber" and await developments?

From private correspondence I gather that the President of the South African Cricket Association would gladly visit Australia if it would be of value. Doubtless if he came, he would welcome a chat to the Prime Minister on the subject.

I appreciate the personal help you have given on this matter. My concern is "where do we go next"?

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Don Bradman*

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White  
Ele





DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

CENTRAL REGISTRY

JUN 9 11 44 AM '77

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

*With the Compliments  
of  
the Secretary*

*JL.*



72/2657 R Webb<sup>7</sup>  
8/6

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

IN REPLY QUOTE NO. 206/17  
MEMORANDUM NO. 263

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

19th May, 1972.

APARTHEID IN SPORT

Provided for background information, the following is a summary of the more significant events and legislation concerning the racial separation in sporting bodies, from 1962 to 1970:

Separation in sporting bodies. On 9 February 1962 the Minister of the Interior said that as far back as 1956 his predecessor had stated that whites and non-whites should organise their sporting activities separately; that there should be no inter-racial competitions within South Africa's borders; and that the mixing of races in teams to take part in competitions in South Africa or abroad should be avoided.

A few weeks later the Minister amplified his statement. He said that mixed teams would not be allowed to compete in international competitions held outside the country's borders, but separate white and non-white teams might do so provided that the organisers were not trying thereby to make the Government abandon its policy of separate development.

It would be in accordance with the Government's policy, if non-white associations were to exist and develop alongside the corresponding white associations. The latter could act as co-ordinating organisations between the two bodies at top level and send representatives to meetings of international organisations. One or two members of a white executive committee could attend meetings of the non-white committee when requested, to maintain liaison; or one or more members of the non-white body could attend meetings of the white committee in an advisory capacity when matters affecting non-whites were being discussed.

Early in 1963, the then Minister of the Interior added that if whites participated in overseas competitions they must do so as representatives of the whites in South Africa, and if non-whites took part, they must do this as representatives of the South African non-whites. Outside the country, South Africans might compete with sportsmen of racial groups different from their own who came from other countries.

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During the next three years, the invitation to South Africa to participate in the Olympic Games in Tokyo was withdrawn, and the organisations representative of several types of sport in the Republic was suspended or expelled from the international controlling bodies.

The next Olympic Games were due in Mexico City in 1968. In April 1967 the new Prime Minister, Mr. B.J. Vorster, repeated that, irrespective of the standard of proficiency of the participants, no mixed sport would be practised between white and non-white South Africans within the borders of the Republic. The attendance of members of one racial group at recreational events of another group would continue to take place by permit only.

In 1968 Mr. Vorster made a clear distinction between personal relations, on the one hand, and inter-State relations, on the other. So far as the Olympic Games were concerned, South Africa would have to comply with the international requirements that those selected to participate (whether white or non-white) would form one combined team, would travel and stay together, and would wear the same uniform. At the Games themselves, the white and non-white South Africans might compete against one another.

Each of the four population groups in South Africa would select its own representatives for various events. There would then be liaison between white and non-white administrators, under the aegis of the S.A. Olympic and National Games Association, to decide on the composition of the South African contingent.

In other international events, the Prime Minister continued, whether these were held in the Republic or outside, a white South African team would be allowed to play against a foreign Coloured team.

South Africa wished to maintain existing traditional ties, in sports such as rugby and cricket, with Commonwealth and Western states. Such countries would themselves decide upon the composition of their teams. But if politicians took a hand in the matter, this policy might be reviewed.

Despite this announcement, South Africa was excluded from the 1968 Olympic Games. Two years later, the International Olympic Committee withdrew its recognition of the Republic.

An M.C.C. tour of South Africa that was to have taken place in 1968 was cancelled after the South African Government had expressed the view that

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the inclusion in the team of the Coloured player, Mr. Basil D'Oliveira, was attributable to political pressure. The American Negro, Mr. Arthur Ashe, was twice refused a visa when he wished to participate in tennis championships in the Republic, the reason given being that he had expressed views antagonistic to South Africa.

A Springbok rugby tour of Britain in 1969 was curtailed because of widespread demonstrations there. However, an All Black rugby team which included three Maoris and a Samoan proved to be welcome visitors to South Africa.


In 1970, the M.C.C. announced that no further test matches would take place until cricket was played on a multi-racial basis in South Africa and teams were selected on merit alone. The Republic was suspended from several further bodies that controlled international sport.

In terms of Government decisions announced in 1968, mixed sport may not take place even between Coloured players, Indians, and Africans in South Africa unless special permits are obtained.

Further enunciation of sports policy, 1971. During April 1971, the Prime Minister reiterated that racially mixed sport at club, provincial, or national levels would not be permitted in South Africa. White and non-white South African sportsmen could, however, compete against one another at an "international" level within the country in individual contests such as the Olympic sports, for example athletics, boxing, and swimming, (and presumably in golf) as representatives of their own racial groups. (Mixed teams would, apparently, not be sent abroad except to the Olympic Games, if South Africa were again invited to participate).

South African Coloured, Asian and African tennis players who qualified could compete against whites within the country in international tournaments only.

Springbok rugby and cricket teams touring abroad would consist of white players; but non-whites could establish their own international relationships. Multi-racial rugby and cricket teams from other countries could tour the Republic and could compete against separate white and non-white teams, at separate venues.

  
(F.C. Ness)  
First Secretary

/glh



7/6 3/10

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13 JUN 1972



27 May, 1972

Personal

Dear Sir Donald,

In our various telephone conversations we have exchanged information about developments in South African sports policy.

You were good enough to tell me of developments like Colin Cowdrey's initiative.

I have recently been given by the Department of Foreign Affairs a statement on a summary of recent developments.

I think you might like to have it and I attach a copy.

I would like to send it for your own personal and confidential reference.

Yours sincerely,

*Kind regards*

*E-sh*

(E. J. Bunting)  
Secretary

Sir Donald Bradman





CENTRAL REGISTRY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

MAY 24 10 23 AM '72

FILE NO.

*With the Compliments*

*of*

*the Secretary*

*J.L.*

*Recd Perth 25/5/72*

*Mr Lusk - ms*

*R.*

*discuss in the Council 26/5*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A466, 1972/2657



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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
1001 COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDING  
106 ADDERLEY STREET  
CAPE TOWN

File : 206/17

Memo : C125

10 May, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Cricket in South Africa

Since our memo C106 of 19 April, 1972, concerning sporting developments in South Africa, a new association has been formed for the joint administration of white and Bantu cricket in this country.

2. On 30 April at the invitation of Mr. Jack Cheetham, President of the (white) S.A. Cricket Association, a meeting was held in Johannesburg of representatives of the S.A.C.A., the S.A. Cricket Board of Control (Indian and Coloured) and the S.A. African Cricket Board (Bantu). The meeting, which was open to the press, was called to discuss the formation of a new national body representing all existing bodies (and consequently multi-racial) which would administer cricket in the Republic and promote the sport under the government's current sports policy. In accordance with this policy, the association would issue invitations (i.e. jointly from all racial groups) to overseas teams, which could be multi-racial, and arrange matches for them in South Africa against separate white, coloured and Indian, and African teams. The association would also actively promote non-white cricket, improving facilities and coaching and sponsoring non-white competitions.

3. Predictably, Mr. Hassan Howa of the S.A.C.B.C. refused to join the national association on grounds of principle which appeared to be bound up with (Labour Party) Coloured politics. His Board would not co-operate with the government's policy of organising sport for separate racial groups and would only accept truly non-racial cricket. According to this concept, visiting teams should play against South African teams selected on merit, as a result of non-racial (integrated) cricket all the way along the line

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or at least mixed trials. He suggested that the S.A.C.A.'s offer was motivated by self-interest, in the hope that the new association would appease international criticism sufficiently to ensure the inclusion of the white cricketers in international competition. His group felt that their co-operation with the S.A.C.A. would enable that association to postpone indefinitely any consideration of non-racial cricket in South Africa and that no further concessions to non-whites would be made once white cricketers got back into international competition. (See attached newspaper clippings for Mr. Howa's statements and the sympathetic coverage his points of view received in the Cape Province press).

4. Having made their position clear the S.A.C.B.C. delegates left the meeting at Mr. Cheetham's suggestion. The African Board members remained and agreed to participate in the national association. The S.A.C.A. and African Board delegates agreed to form a committee, comprising 2 members from each group, to meet within 14 days to draw up a constitution for a new council.

5. In accepting membership of the new association, the delegates of the African Board said that their acceptance was not to be interpreted as acceptance of the government's sports policies. Nor were they joining the Association "because of what white cricketers have done for us only", but in the hope that dialogue would serve to bring the differing parties together, and because the delegation felt bound to choose the path which would most uplift cricket for Africans in South Africa. (In which regard they stood to gain nothing from joining Mr. Howa's boycott).

6. It was subsequently announced that African cricketers would receive the following benefits through the new national association :

- (i) R20,000 of a R50,000 trust fund would be set aside for the John Passmore Week - the African equivalent of the annual Muffield Week for schoolboys - interest from the fund being reserved to cover future Passmore Weeks;
- (ii) superior coaching;
- (iii) better playing facilities;
- (iv) organised development of the game from school to provincial level.

#### Comment

7. While white sports administrators (including the S.A.C.A.) would agree with Mr. Hassan Howa's ultimate objective of mixed, non-racial sport, they would argue that his obstinate "all now or nothing" attitude is not the best way to achieve this. Acceptance of S.A.C.A.'s proposals would have given coloured cricketers the opportunity to acquire, through international competition, better facilities, and other means, the skill and international standing in the sport which they so conspicuously lack now.

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When they approached the standing of the white players in this regard, according to this line of argument, pressure for non-racial cricket would be very difficult for the government to resist. Hassan Howa's attitude, on the other hand, is calculated to harden the government's attitude; the prospect of its yielding to this form of direct confrontation is remote.

8. The same argument is hotly debated in relation to rugby, where one of the two "coloured" bodies follows the Hassan Howa line and the other is actively co-operating and fielding a team (the Proteas) for international competition. The whole issue goes deeper than the sporting aspect and reflects a political division within the Coloured community.

JL Turnbull

(J. L. Turnbull)  
Third Secretary

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NAA: A463, 1972/2857

National Archives of Australia



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

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CENTRAL REGISTRY

MAY 22 10 50 AM '72

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

*With the Compliments*

*of*

*the Secretary*

*IL*

*Recd 24/5/72*

*Pettit*

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A463, 1972/2657





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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
1001 COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDING  
106 ADDERLEY STREET  
CAPE TOWN

File : 206/17

Memo : C114

26 April, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA.

Sport : Multi-racial Boxing

In addition to the developments listed in our memo C106 of 19 April, there has been a new development in regard to boxing. The Secretary of the Department of Sport has advised the South African Amateur Boxing Association that, as the South African Games in Pretoria next year are classified "multi-national", and as boxing is an Olympic sport covered by the new South African sports policy, the government would approve of whites and non-whites meeting in the boxing competition at these games.

The Secretary added that there would have to be qualifying standards for all boxers "and presumably only the national champions in each case in the different weights would be eligible." There is some ambiguity here; clearly, national champions of other countries would be eligible, but the position of non-white South Africans is not quite clear. The non-white amateur boxing association of South Africa hold their own national championships, and thus could enter their members without mixed race trials being necessary - if this is what the Secretary's statement means. We will seek to clarify this situation in due course.

*J. L. Turnbull*

(J. L. Turnbull)  
Third Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CENTRAL REGISTRY

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MAY 11 3 23 PM '72

FILE NO

70/6651  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

File No: 201/5/4

9 May 1972

Secretary,  
Department of Prime Minister & Cabinet,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600.

Attention Mr. Peter Luck

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN SPORT

.... Further to our revision of your draft paper on "South African Sports Policy : Developments in 1971 - 72" (sent to you under a compliments slip on 3 May 1972), you will be interested in the attached copy of Capetown's memorandum C106 of 19 April 1972, which we have just received.

*Jan Lincoln*  
(I.S. Lincoln)  
for the Secretary

*Ma Brannhill*  
*17/5*

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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
CAPE TOWN

In reply quote No. 206/17  
Memorandum No. C106

19 April, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Recent Developments in South African Sport

Please see our memo No. C63 of 29 February, 1972, on this subject. The following recent developments may be of interest :-

Tennis

2. The Federation Cup, played at Ellis Park, Johannesburg, March 20-25, was apparently successful from all points of view. It attracted tremendous publicity, the local team won the event, the interests of multi-racial sport in this country were apparently advanced and, as South Africans saw it, South Africa's standing in the tennis world (indeed, in the sporting world generally) was enhanced.

3. Relations between the visiting teams and their South African hosts were, according to all reports, admirable. There were some malicious reports in the overseas press (including the Australian) that non-white competitors would be obliged to wear badges to identify them as "honorary whites". In point of fact, all competitors were issued with the same identification badge and all were treated in precisely the same fashion without any distinction whatever.

4. The South African Open Championships were held in Johannesburg immediately after the Federation Cup and attracted a large entry. As usual, South African entries were screened on the basis of performance and a limited number accepted. On this occasion, these included seven non-whites, four men and three women, nominated by the South African National Lawn Tennis Union (SANLTU), a non-white body. As was the case with the Federation Cup, players of the Southern African Lawn Tennis Union, which is not affiliated with the SANLTU, and which adopts a firmly "political" attitude towards multi-racial sport, were not included. There was some caustic comment in the press concerning the exclusion of Miss Jane Molese and Jasmat Dhiraj (regarded as the most proficient non-white male and female players, respectively, in the country) but as these players are affiliated with the Southern African L.T.U., their exclusion might reasonably be regarded as "self-inflicted".



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5. All of the non-white South African players were eliminated in the first round of the singles events without putting up much of a show. Tennis writers reported that their mistakes were generally elementary ones indicating lack of coaching, experience and competition. At the same time, there were flattering references to their behaviour on court.

Mr. R. A. V. Ngcobo, president of the SANLTU, has taken advantage of their showing to strengthen his case for more coaching and competition for non-white players. One of the players concerned, Conrad Johnson (Cape Coloured) has asked for matches against whites at interprovincial level, and has announced his intention to apply to play in the coming Sugar Circuit - a round of (international) Provincial championships commencing in December 1972.

6. In addition, a number of non-whites from other countries including Evonne Goolagong (Australia) who won the women's singles and doubles events, W. N'Goderlla (France) and Bonnie Logan (U.S.) participated in the Open Championships. The spectators stands were also "integrated" for the occasion.

7. The only "incident" involving non-white players reported during the whole period of the Federation Cup and the Open Championships was a minor one in Durban involving N'Goderlla. The withdrawal of the Jamaican non-white Richard Russel from the Open Championships only two days before they began, because of "unexpected pressures", passed almost without comment. International observers including Mr. Allan Hayman, President of the ILTF and Mr. B. Reay, Secretary of that body, expressed warm approval of the manner in which South Africa had conducted the events.

8. These developments, taken together, had raised hopes in South Africa that their inclusion in this year's Davis Cup draw would stand, and the team had been selected and announced. The decision of the governing body of Davis Cup at its meeting in Copenhagen on April 15, to exclude South Africa in 1972 came, therefore, as something of a shock to the sporting community here. While the decision has been in general badly received, it is apparently widely hoped that South Africa will be included in the competition next year following an amendment to the relevant rules. The reason given for their exclusion this year was the threat of Eastern European and some other teams not to play against South Africa if drawn to do so which, in the view of the organisers, would lead to unacceptable disruption of the competition. A proposal to penalize any entrant who withdraws from any engagement after the draw, with a view to reducing the impact of a similar threat in future years, is understood to be under consideration by the governing body. It is possibly of passing interest in this connection that Jasmat Dhiraj, on behalf of the SIA.L.T.U., made representations at the Copenhagen meeting against South African participation in the Davis Cup.

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9. The West German L.T.A. has asked Conrad Johnson to raise a squad of juniors (non-white) to play in this year's German championships and other European tournaments. Travel expenses would be met by the Germans. (Johnson's response is not yet known; when he previously arranged a similar tour he suffered criticism from the Coloured community like that directed at the Protea rugby team and was suspended for life from the S.A.L.T.U. for having accepted "government grant for segregated tennis".

#### Athletics

10. The South African Athletics Championships were held at Green Point Stadium in Cape Town over Easter. As this was a national as opposed to an international event, only white South Africans competed in contrast with the international and multi-racial flavour of the open championships which were held at the same stadium last year (November) with non-white competitors from South Africa, Lesotho, and other neighbouring states. South African Breweries, sponsors of the South African Open tennis championships, have announced a grant to the S.A. Amateur Athletics Union of R75,000 over three years to finance the staging of further multi-racial track meetings.

#### Soccer.

11. Mr. Dave Marais, President of the South African Football Association, announced in early April that the planned soccer tour of South Africa by the South American "All Star XI" had had to be cancelled at the eleventh hour due to "warnings" from the International Federation of Football Associations. The cancellation aroused little comment as the tour had not been publicised prior to its commencement.

#### Cricket

12. Mr. Hussan Howa, President of the "non-racial" South African Cricket Board of Control, has continued to maintain an outspoken stance against both government policy on sport and the (white) S.A. Cricket Association. Over the Easter weekend he restated his Board's policy to the press :-

"We want total integration on the cricket fields of South Africa, and that goes for schools and clubs as well as provincial and international cricket .....we are not interested in private matches or secret trials."

Mr. Howa is scheduled to meet Mr. Cheetham, S.A.C.A. President for talks on 30 April, but little is expected of these talks as the positions of the two bodies appear irreconcilable, while Mr. Howa appears more interested in scoring debating points than in compromise.

#### Rugby

13. The statement by the Chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union, Mr. Jade Sullivan that his Union would not be intimidated but would proceed with the Springbok tour, was universally welcomed here, as was the statement by New Zealand's Prime Minister (Mr. Marshall) on the matter.



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14. The South African Rugby Union (non-white) which, like Hussan Howa's Cricket Board of Control opposes the development of non-white "representative" teams, has taken a tough line against the more compromising South African Rugby Federation, and has, for the first time in a number of years, banned all friendly matches between clubs of the two bodies. Meanwhile, arrangements for the visiting England team to play against a Coloured and an African team during its forthcoming tour of South Africa are proceeding. In the absence of participation by the SARU, the Coloured team will be selected by the Federation (as was the case with the Proteas). Mr. H. Loriston, President of the Federation has, however, appealed to SARU players to participate in trial matches so that a fully representative Coloured team may be selected.

Agreement for a Coloured team to visit Australia next year have been announced. According to Mr. Danie Craven, Chairman of SARB, the team will be drawn from the Federation only.

15. The efforts of the University of Cape Town to arrange that all of its students (it has about 400 non-white students) should be admitted equally as spectators of the annual intervarsity rugby match with Stellenbosch failed again this year in the face of opposition from Stellenbosch and from the government.

#### Golf

16. The South African Amateur golf championships held at East London 10-15 April were classified as an international event and attracted entries from ten South African non-whites and one Swazi player. Four of these qualified for the final 36 holes of stroke play while one reached the concluding match play and eliminated a leading white player in the first round. The South African and the Rhodesian teams played a full test series in preparation for the Springbok (white) teams participation in the Eisenhower Cup to be played in Argentina this October.

#### Comment

17. In tennis, the South Africans' disappointment at being excluded from this year's Davis Cup, particularly as the country's appetite for top class tennis had just been encouraged by the successful staging of the Federation Cup and the South African Open, may lead them in the direction of further moves such as the inclusion of non-white players in the "Sugar Circuit". These matches are classed as "internationals", thus theoretically permitting non-white entry, but the government is believed to oppose non-white participation in this case. However, as long as the door to the Davis Cup is not irrevocably closed, the SALTU may be able to arouse sufficient public support to force the government's hand.

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18. Compromises on issues with no international ramifications - such as the UCT's efforts to obtain permission for an integrated student audience at the rugby intervarsity - are not likely to gain either government or public support, being regarded simply as part of the South African way of life without relevance to the country's international sporting ties. However, within the limited areas in which movement is possible, gains are being made when non-white sports leaders like those of the South African Golf Association hasten slowly and refuse make provoking criticisms of the government policy. Incidentally, I find it of more than passing interest that all of the prominent leaders of the "all now or nothing" school, in cricket, rugby and tennis, are of Indian descent.

(T. W. Cutts)  
Ambassador



THE SECRETARY

If you are answering the question "What is the South African Government's current policy on the arrangements for visiting international cricket teams?" this letter contains material which answers that question.

2. If the question is what guidance should we give to facilitate an Australian decision on the sending of a team to South Africa this advice is limited and is obviously not intended to answer this question.

3. Therefore it seems important that there is a clear understanding as to the terms of the answer being given.

4. I assume that we would wish to confine ourselves to the first question.

5. Firstly the question why the Colin Cowdrey project fell down. The Cowdrey proposal was that a mixed team should play segregated white and black/coloured teams. This represented a departure from precedent in two ways:-

- (i) the visiting team was mixed (d'Oliviera)
- (ii) the visiting team would play white and black/coloured teams (white teams had not played black/coloureds). The black/coloureds objected, in effect, that the South African teams should be capable of being mixed if after merit trials it came out that way. At least that is what their position is when the fine wording is stripped away. This seems to be basically a position of principle as no African player seems good enough to merit selection. But it does have the merit of aiming to "in principle" desegregate South African cricket. I understand the debate internally, is continuing. Although the South African Government's position on sport is changing in an evolutionary way, the stand taken by the black/coloured Cricketing Board seems likely to inhibit any immediate widespread acceptance of South African official policies outside of South Africa.

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I suggest you 'phone Sir Donald explaining the fate of the Cowdrey proposal which is not completely dead in that it is reported to be up for consideration again in twelve months time. At the same time you could offer to send him <sup>on</sup> a personal and confidential basis Attachment A to Sir Keith's letter. X Sir Keith agrees this may be done. I have attached a copy ~~to~~ a short note to Sir Donald for your consideration.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
(A. T. Griffith)

16 February 1972.

X. Mr. Tinslow secured a written endorsement from Sir Keith of the proposal to send Attachment A to <sup>(declassified)</sup> Sir Donald, on a personal and confidential basis, on 16th February - ATG. 17/2



Dear Sir Donald,

I refer to our telephone conversation regarding developments in South African Sports Policy. Attached is a summary of developments in 1971 for your personal and confidential reference.

Yours sincerely,

(E. J. Bunting)  
Secretary

Sir Donald Bradman,  
2 Holden Street,  
KENSINGTON PARK. S.A. 5068



SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS POLICY : DEVELOPMENTS IN 1971-72

As at 3 May, 1971. 1972

On 22 April last year, Mr Vorster announced the following modifications to the South African Government's traditional policy of segregated sport organised on a racial basis, with its prohibition of multi-racial competitions.

- (i) In rugby and cricket white touring teams from "traditional opponents" would be allowed to play non-white South African teams separately, but white spectators would not be allowed to attend. (This has been amended in practice, so far as rugby is concerned, in that the Government is permitting up to 10% of the spectators to be white at matches to be played against an African and a Coloured team by an English team this year).
- (ii) Non-whites would not be included in white South African teams except in Olympic sports and Davis Cup tennis where non-whites might be included on merit.
- (iii) International competitions in tennis, athletics and other sports falling under Olympic rules, such as cycling, could be held in South Africa, and every ranked competitor (local or international) could compete irrespective of race. (This, too, has been extended in practice as mixed international golf was permitted in November, 1971. Please see under golf below).
- (iv) Non-white sporting bodies would be encouraged to establish their own international sporting relations.

Mr Vorster stressed that these modifications would apply only to international sport, and sport at club, provincial, and national levels would remain segregated.

Since then some significant developments have taken place in the following major South African sports :

Cricket

Colin Cowdrey's project was to have been the first serious attempt to take advantage of the modified policy on cricket. A mixed team, including Basil d'Oliveira and other non-whites, was to tour South Africa, playing against white and non-white (but not mixed) teams on the provincial and national levels. No attempt was to have been made to select a multi-racial South African side nor to hold multi-racial trials between various South African bodies.

However the tour was called off, to be considered again in 12 months time, as a result of the absolute opposition expressed by the President of the South African Cricket Board Control (the main non-white organisation)

.../2..



to the selection of any South African teams, including non-white teams, on racial grounds. The President's attitude was, and as far as we are aware still is, that neither he nor his organisation are prepared to support or countenance any matches between a visiting side and South African teams unless the latter are selected on merit after suitable trials. The South African Cricket Association (the white organisation) had supported the Cowdrey proposal and the Government had accepted it, indicating that Basil d'Oliveira's inclusion would cause no concern.

Following this development there was a meeting of all racial groups to send "unofficial" mixed teams overseas but so far nothing has come of it. At the moment there is little likelihood that such a proposal would be supported by Mr Hassan Howa or by the government.

### Golf

Since the Minister of Sport's announcement last April that white and non-white players could compete against each other in South Africa in open international tournaments the following golf tournaments have been recognised by the government as "open internationals":

- (i) In November the 1971 South African Professional Golfers' Association Championship took place in Johannesburg and was designated an "international" sporting event, thereby allowing competitors from various racial groups within South Africa to compete and attend. Non-white participants included five South Africans and several overseas players including the American negro Lee Elder. 20,000 spectators including blacks as well as whites attended. Segregation was abandoned in restaurants, bars, in the stands and even in the press room. Whites and non-whites shared the same spectator stands and white and non-white players were drawn to play together.
- (ii) The General Motors International Classic played at Wedgewood Park, Port Elizabeth 2 - 5 February 1972.
- (iii) The South African Open Championship played at Royal Johannesburg 9 - 12 February 1972.
- (iv) The South African Amateur Championships ~~to be~~ played in East London 10 - 16 April 1972.

Non-white players also played against South Africans in a recent tournament at the Swazi Spa, Swaziland.

Golf clubs affiliated with the South African Golfers' Union have been asked to open their courses to non-white players two or three times a week, and some have already done so. ("Papwa" Sewgooloom has been playing on such courses since 1961).

There was some adverse press comment on the running of the General Motors tournament at Wedgewood for which



non-white players had to pre-qualify while white players did not. Several non-white players including Laurence Buthelezi complained about this to the press, but it appears that the situation was a result of mismanagement as much as of discrimination. In addition to the qualified non-white players nominated for the tournament by the South African Golf Association many other unseeded non-white players were invited to play or lodged applications and this part of the field had to be narrowed prior to the commencement of the tournament.

#### Athletics

Also in November 1971, a "multi-national" athletics meeting was held in Cape Town. Of the 216 athletes competing, 19 were African, ten were South African, 4 from Madagascar, 3 from Rhodesia, and one each from Malawi and Lesotho. (Athletics being an Olympic sport, this meeting was within the modifications to policy announced by Mr Vorster in April). While on the track the meeting was no less racially mixed than the golf tournament, there was an important distinction concerning the mixing of ethnic groups, in that there was no mixing among the spectators.

#### Tennis

On 14 January 1972 it was announced that South Africa had been re-admitted to the Davis Cup reportedly for relaxing its apartheid policy in tennis. Subsequently however the Davis Cup committee has reversed this decision.

It was announced that as the Federation Cup for women players held in South Africa in March 1972 is an international event, the appropriate rules applied and that all members of the International Lawn Tennis Association were invited. Racially mixed trials were held in private to select a representative national team for South Africa in the Federation Cup played at Ellis Park, Johannesburg from March 20 - 25. The English language press severely criticized the privacy of the trials (apparently because of the exclusion of sports commentators).

The non-white tennis players who took part in the trials were apparently well below the standard of the white players and an all-white team was selected. The non-white participants are to be given extra coaching by the SALTU in the hope of raising their standard of play in future years.

The non-white players who participated in the trials were African women belonging to the (predominantly African) South African National Lawn Tennis Union which is affiliated with SALTU. Another major non-white body (Southern African Lawn Tennis Union) to which most of the Indian and Coloured players belong had declined to affiliate, though invited to do so, on the grounds that the conditions laid down would make it subservient to SALTU whereas, as a national body, it felt it should enjoy parity with it. As SALTU is recognised internationally as the governing body for tennis in South Africa, only players affiliated with it can be considered for selection



in representational South African teams. Thus the women players of the "Southern African" body, could not be considered for selection in the Federation Cup team. For the same reason the Indian leading player Jasmat Dhiraj was not eligible to compete in the 1981 South African National Championships. The "Southern African" body has deliberately excluded its players from international competition though both the government and the national body would be more than willing to have them participate.

All players in the Federation Cup also participated in the South African National Championship which followed immediately afterwards at Ellis Park and was regarded as an "open international".

#### Badminton

The leading Coloured badminton players in South Africa are widely believed to be of comparable standard to some of the seeded white players but, like the "Southern African" tennis body, their organisation refuses to affiliate with the (white) South African Badminton Union on a provincial basis, because it regards itself as a national union. Consequently, non-white badminton players cannot compete against whites for selection in a non-racial South African team.

#### Rugby

A Coloured Rugby team, the Proteas, visited Britain in December 1971. It was drawn from the South African Rugby Federation. The other and larger non-white group, the South African Rugby Union headed by Mr Abbas, had refused to participate, taking very much the same line as does Mr Hassan Howa in relation to cricket. It had been hoped that the success of the Proteas tour would persuade Mr Abbas to modify his position and permit his players to participate in a match against a touring England side later this year. Despite appeals from the Chairman of the South African Rugby Board, Dr. Danie Craven, he has refused to do so. Dr Craven has said he will not ask him again. The touring side will therefore play a team selected from Federation players only as well as an African side.

The English team due to visit South Africa in 1972 will play matches against an African team at Port Elizabeth, and a coloured side at Cape Town. Contrary to Mr Vorster's April ruling, permission has been granted for ten percent of the spectators at both games to be whites.

The Springboks are scheduled to tour New Zealand in 1973.

#### Squash

An open international squash competition is planned to be held in South Africa in May or June 1972. Invitations have been sent to various leading international players



including Pakistanis. No non-white entries are expected from within South Africa as squash is not popular outside the white community.

Softball

An international competition against New Zealand in South Africa in February kept South African-New Zealand sports exchanges before the public. The Springboks hope to play a return match in New Zealand next year.





DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA



*With the Compliments  
of  
the Secretary*

*J. M. Griffiths*  
② *W. W. W. 12/5*  
③ *W. Luck*  
*Conditions are now  
tectonic in their  
complexity!* *95*

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CENTRAL REGISTRY

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CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

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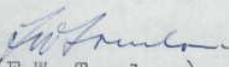
23 March 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of the Prime Minister  
and Cabinet,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

SOUTH AFRICA: SPORT

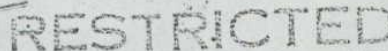
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Further to Sir Keith Waller's letter of 27 January, 1972 to Sir John Bunting, we attach for your information a copy of memorandum No. C63 of 29 February, 1972 from our Embassy in Capetown.

  
(F.W. Truelove)  
for the Secretary

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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
CAPE TOWN

Mar 13 9 02 AM '72

NON-INDEX SUBJECT

In reply quote No. 206/17

Memorandum No. G.63

29th February, 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA

SPORT

Thank you for your memorandum 15 of 1st February 1972 on this subject. The following additional information may also be of interest to you.

## Golf

2. The President of the South African Golf Association (formerly the South African Non-European Golfers' Association) Mr. Louis Nelson is pleased with the extent of the co-operation between his body and the South African Golf Union (white) with which it is affiliated. Since the Minister of Sport's announcement last April that white and non-white players could compete against each other in South Africa in open international tournaments the following golf tournaments have been recognized by the government as "open internationals".

- (i) The South African Professional Golfers' Association championship played at Huddle Park, Johannesburg in November 1971 (erroneously described as the South African Open Championship in our memorandum 511 of 4 December 1971). This R25,000 tournament was sponsored by Louis Luyt the fertilizer magnate. White and non-white spectators and pressmen were allowed to mingle freely, while white and non-white players were drawn to play together.
- (ii) The General Motors International Classic played at Wedgewood Park, Port Elizabeth 2-5 February 1972.
- (iii) The South African Open Championship played at Royal Johannesburg 9-12 February 1972.
- (iv) The South African Amateur Championships to be played in East London 10-16 April 1972.

Non-white players also played against South Africans in a recent tournament at the Swazi Spa, Swaziland.

3. Mr. Nelson is optimistic that, following the success of these tournaments, next season (from November 1972) will see an increase in the number of sponsors

Mr. Turekove 11/13  
(copy is on 201/2/1)

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and in the prize money offered and that the provincial open tournaments will also be treated as "open internationals". Golf clubs affiliated with the South African Golfers' Union have been asked to open their courses to non-white players two or three times a week, and some have already done so. ("Papwa" Sewgooloom has been playing on such courses since 1961). Nelson attributes this co-operation to the attitude of golfers in general which he finds more liberal than the attitude of white players and organizers of other sports.

4. There was some adverse press comment on the running of the General Motors tournament at Wedgewood for which non-white players had to pre-qualify while white players did not. Several non-white players including Laurence Buthelezi complained about this to the press, but it appears that the situation was a result of mismanagement as much as of discrimination. In addition to the qualified non-white players nominated for the tournament by the South African Golf Association many other unseeded non-white players were invited to play or lodged applications and this part of the field had to be narrowed prior to the commencement of the tournament.

#### Tennis

5. In accordance with the government's new sports policy, racially-mixed trials were held in private to select a representative national team for South Africa in the Federation Cup to be played at Ellis Park, Johannesburg from March 20 to 25. The English-language press severely criticized the privacy of the trials (apparently because of the exclusion of sports commentators) and has consistently and rather maliciously referred to them as "secret" trials. The non-white tennis players who took part in the trials were apparently well below the standard of the white players and an all-white team was selected. The non-white participants are to be given extra coaching by the SALTU in the hope of raising their standard of play in future years.

6. The non-white players who participated in the trials were African women belonging to the (predominantly African) South African National Lawn Tennis Union which is affiliated with SALTU. Another major non-white body (Southern African Lawn Tennis Union) to which most of the Indian and Coloured players belong had declined to affiliate, though invited to do so, on the grounds that the conditions laid down would make it subservient to SALTU whereas, as a national body, it felt it should enjoy parity with it. As SALTU is recognized internationally as the governing body for tennis in South Africa, only players affiliated with it can be considered for selection in representational South African teams. Thus the women players of the "Southern African" body,

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7. A record number of 32 entries has been received for the Federation Cup. Apart from Sweden and six Eastern European countries, all earlier participants in the Federation Cup (including Japan, China (T), Iran, Norway, Denmark, Finland) have accepted. We have just learned that U.S.A. has been drawn against Rhodesia in the first round.

8. All players in the Federation Cup will also participate in the South African National Championship which will follow immediately afterwards at Ellis Park and which is regarded as an "open international". Entries will include Miss Evonne Goolagong from Australia who competed last year and Miss Bonnie Logan, a negro player from U.S.A. We do not yet know which non-white men players will participate in the National Championship. These will not include Arthur Ashe or Jasmat Dhiraj (for different reasons) but will probably include Wanard N'Godrella from New Caledonia, Richard Russel from Jamaica plus any South African non-white players who might reach the required standard.

9. An international tennis competition between France and South Africa will be staged at Rondebosch, Cape Province from 17-18 March, and the New Caledonian player Wanard N'Godrella will appear in the French side.

10. South Africans are anxiously watching developments concerning their entry for the 1972 Davis Cup. While they hope to remain in the competition it is recognized that the numbers are likely to be against them and that they will probably be obliged to withdraw.

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11. The leading Coloured badminton players in South Africa are widely believed to be of comparable standard to some of the seeded white players but, like the "Southern African" tennis body, their organization refuses to affiliate with the (white) South African Badminton Union on a provincial basis, because it regards itself as a national union. Consequently, non-white badminton players

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cannot compete against whites for selection in a non-racial South African team. Here again their exclusion appears to be self-inflicted rather than imposed and indicates a highly "political" approach to the issue.

#### Cricket

12. There has been no further development in connection with the proposal reported in Pretoria memorandum of 5/11/71 to form a joint association to send unofficial teams overseas. At the moment there is little likelihood that such a proposal would be supported by Mr. Hassan Howa or by the government.

13. The New Zealand women's cricket team has just concluded a 3-day test here against South Africa, winning all matches very convincingly.

#### Rugby

14. As you know, the Coloured Protea team that toured England late last year was drawn from the South African Rugby Federation. The other and larger non-white group, the South African Rugby Union headed by Mr. Abbas, had refused to participate, taking very much the same line as does Mr. Hassan Howa in relation to cricket. It had been hoped that the success of the Protea tour would persuade Mr. Abbas to modify his position and permit his players to participate in a match against a touring England side later this year. Despite appeals from the Chairman of the South African Rugby Board, Dr. Danie Craven, he has refused to do so. Dr. Craven has said he will not ask him again. The touring side will therefore play a team selected from Federation players only as well as an African side.

15. The Springboks are scheduled to tour New Zealand in 1973 and the press here has been anxiously following anti-apartheid movements in New Zealand and generally evidencing more interest in New Zealand politics than previously. It may not be unconnected that leaders of the South African university body NUSAS have been prevented from attending forthcoming student conferences in New Zealand, perhaps lest they speak out too strongly against apartheid.

#### Squash

16. An open international squash competition is planned to be held in South Africa in May or June 1972. Invitations have been sent to various leading international players including Pakistanis. No non-white entries are expected from within South Africa as squash is not popular outside the white community.

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Softball

17. An international competition against New Zealand in South Africa this month kept South African-New Zealand sports exchanges before the public. The Springboks hope to play a return match in New Zealand next year.



(T.W. Cutts)  
Ambassador

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SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS POLICY : DEVELOPMENTS IN 1971-72

On 22 April last year, Mr Vorster announced the following modifications to the South African Government's traditional policy of segregated sport organised on a racial basis, with its prohibition of multi-racial competitions.

- (i) In rugby and cricket white touring teams from "traditional opponents" would be allowed to play non-white South African teams separately, but white spectators would not be allowed to attend. (This has been amended in practice, so far as rugby is concerned, in that the Government is permitting up to 10% of the spectators to be white at matches to be played against an African and a Coloured team by an English team this year).
- (ii) Non-whites would not be included in white South African teams except in Olympic sports and Davis Cup tennis where non-whites might be included on merit.
- (iii) International competitions in tennis, athletics and other sports falling under Olympic rules, such as cycling, could be held in South Africa, and every ranked competitor (local or international) could compete irrespective of race. (This, too, has been extended in practice as mixed international golf was permitted in November, 1971. Please see under golf below).
- (iv) Non-white sporting bodies would be encouraged to establish their own international sporting relations.

Mr Vorster stressed that these modifications would apply only to international sport, and sport at club, provincial, and national levels would remain segregated.

Since then some significant developments have taken place in the following major South African sports :

Cricket

Colin Cowdrey's project was to have been the first serious attempt to take advantage of the modified policy on cricket. A mixed team, including Basil d'Oliveira and other non-whites, was to tour South Africa, playing against white and non-white (but not mixed) teams on the provincial and national levels. No attempt was to have been made to select a multi-racial South African side nor to hold multi-racial trials between various South African bodies.

However the tour was called off, to be considered again in 12 months time, as a result of the absolute opposition expressed by the President of the South African Cricket Board Control (the main non-white organisation)

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to the selection of any South African teams, including non-white teams, on racial grounds. The President's attitude was, and as far as we are aware still is, that neither he nor his organisation are prepared to support or countenance any matches between a visiting side and South African teams unless the latter are selected on merit after suitable trials. The South African Cricket Association (the white organisation) had supported the Cowdrey proposal and the Government had accepted it, indicating that Basil d'Oliveira's inclusion would cause no concern.

Following this development there was a meeting of all racial groups to send "unofficial" mixed teams overseas but so far nothing has come of it. At the moment there is little likelihood that such a proposal would be supported by Mr Hassan Howa or by the government.

### Golf

Since the Minister of Sport's announcement last April that white and non-white players could compete against each other in South Africa in open international tournaments the following golf tournaments have been recognised by the government as "open internationals":

- (i) In November the 1971 South African Professional Golfers' Association Championship took place in Johannesburg and was designated an "international" sporting event, thereby allowing competitors from various racial groups within South Africa to compete and attend. Non-white participants included five South Africans and several overseas players including the American negro Lee Elder. 20,000 spectators including blacks as well as whites attended. Segregation was abandoned in restaurants, bars, in the stands and even in the press room. Whites and non-whites shared the same spectator stands and white and non-white players were drawn to play together.
- (ii) The General Motors International Classic played at Wedgewood Park, Port Elizabeth 2 - 5 February 1972.
- (iii) The South African Open Championship played at Royal Johannesburg 9 - 12 February 1972.
- (iv) The South African Amateur Championships to be played in East London 10 - 16 April 1972.

Non-white players also played against South Africans in a recent tournament at the Swazi Spa, Swaziland.

Golf clubs affiliated with the South African Golfers' Union have been asked to open their courses to non-white players two or three times a week, and some have already done so. ("Papwa" Sewgoolum has been playing on such courses since 1961).

There was some adverse press comment on the running of the General Motors tournament at Wedgewood for which



non-white players had to pre-qualify while white players did not. Several non-white players including Laurence Buthelezi complained about this to the press, but it appears that the situation was a result of mismanagement as much as of discrimination. In addition to the qualified non-white players nominated for the tournament by the South African Golf Association many other unseeded non-white players were invited to play or lodged applications and this part of the field had to be narrowed prior to the commencement of the tournament.

#### Athletics

Also in November 1971, a "multi-national" athletics meeting was held in Cape Town. Of the 216 athletes competing, 19 were African, ten were South African, 4 from Madagascar, 3 from Rhodesia, and one each from Malawi and Lesotho. (Athletics being an Olympic sport, this meeting was within the modifications to policy announced by Mr Vorster in April). While on the track the meeting was no less racially mixed than the golf tournament, there was an important distinction concerning the mixing of ethnic groups, in that there was no mixing among the spectators.

#### Tennis

On 14 January 1972 it was announced that South Africa had been re-admitted to the Davis Cup reportedly for relaxing its apartheid policy in tennis. Subsequently however the Davis Cup committee has reversed this decision.

It was announced that as the Federation Cup for women players held in South Africa in March 1972 is an international event, the appropriate rules applied and that all members of the International Lawn Tennis Association were invited. Racially mixed trials were held in private to select a representative national team for South Africa in the Federation Cup played at Ellis Park, Johannesburg from March 20 - 25. The English language press severely criticized the privacy of the trials (apparently because of the exclusion of sports commentators).

The non-white tennis players who took part in the trials were apparently well below the standard of the white players and an all-white team was selected. The non-white participants are to be given extra coaching by the SALTU in the hope of raising their standard of play in future years.

The non-white players who participated in the trials were African women belonging to the (predominantly African) South African National Lawn Tennis Union which is affiliated with SALTU. Another major non-white body (Southern African Lawn Tennis Union) to which most of the Indian and Coloured players belong had declined to affiliate, though invited to do so, on the grounds that the conditions laid down would make it subservient to SALTU whereas, as a national body, it felt it should enjoy parity with it. As SALTU is recognised internationally as the governing body for tennis in South Africa, only players affiliated with it can be considered for selection



in representational South African teams. Thus the women players of the "Southern African" body, could not be considered for selection in the Federation Cup team. For the same reason the Indian leading player Jasmat Dhiraj was not eligible to compete in the 1971 South African National Championships. The "Southern African" body has deliberately excluded its players from international competition though both the government and the national body would be more than willing to have them participate.

All players in the Federation Cup also participated in the South African National Championship which followed immediately afterwards at Ellis Park and was regarded as an "open international".

#### Badminton

The leading Coloured badminton players in South Africa are widely believed to be of comparable standard to some of the seeded white players but, like the "Southern African" tennis body, their organisation refuses to affiliate with the (white) South African Badminton Union on a provincial basis, because it regards itself as a national union. Consequently, non-white badminton players cannot compete against whites for selection in a non-racial South African team.

#### Rugby

A Coloured Rugby team, the Proteas, visited Britain in December 1971. It was drawn from the South African Rugby Federation. The other and larger non-white group, the South African Rugby Union headed by Mr Abbas, had refused to participate, taking very much the same line as does Mr Hassan Howa in relation to cricket. It had been hoped that the success of the Protea tour would persuade Mr Abbas to modify his position and permit his players to participate in a match against a touring England side later this year. Despite appeals from the Chairman of the South African Rugby Board, Dr. Danie Craven, he has refused to do so. Dr Craven has said he will not ask him again. The touring side will therefore play a team selected from Federation players only as well as an African side.

The English team due to visit South Africa in 1972 will play matches against an African team at Port Elizabeth, and a coloured side at Cape Town. Contrary to Mr Vorster's April ruling, permission has been granted for ten percent of the spectators at both games to be whites.

The Springboks are scheduled to tour New Zealand in 1973.

#### Squash

An open international squash competition is planned to be held in South Africa in May or June 1972. Invitations have been sent to various leading international players

including Pakistanis. No non-white entries are expected from within South Africa as wquash is not popular outside the white community.

Softball

An international competition against New Zealand in South Africa in February kept South African-New Zealand sports exchanges before the public. The Springboks hope to play a return match in New Zealand next year.





DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

*With the Compliments  
of  
the Secretary*

National Archives of Australia      NAA: A463, 1972/2657

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201/5/4

23 March 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of the Prime Minister  
and Cabinet,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

SOUTH AFRICA: SPORT

.....  
Further to Sir Keith Waller's letter  
of 27 January, 1972 to Sir John Bunting, we attach  
for your information a copy of memorandum No. C63 of  
29 February, 1972 from our Embassy in Capetown.

TH/1  
(F.W. Truelove)  
for the Secretary

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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
CAPE TOWN

MAR 13 9 02 AM '72

NON-INDEX SUBJECT

In reply quote No. 206/17

Memorandum No. C.63

29th February, 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRASPORT

201/1/4

Thank you for your memorandum 15 of 1st February 1972 on this subject. The following additional information may also be of interest to you.

Golf

2. The President of the South African Golf Association (formerly the South African Non-European Golfers' Association) Mr. Louis Nelson is pleased with the extent of the co-operation between his body and the South African Golf Union (white) with which it is affiliated. Since the Minister of Sport's announcement last April that white and non-white players could compete against each other in South Africa in open international tournaments the following golf tournaments have been recognized by the government as "open internationals".

- (i) The South African Professional Golfers' Association championship played at Huddle Park, Johannesburg in November 1971 (erroneously described as the South African Open Championship in our memorandum 511 of 4 December 1971). This R25,000 tournament was sponsored by Louis Luyt the fertilizer magnate. White and non-white spectators and pressmen were allowed to mingle freely, while white and non-white players were drawn to play together.
- (ii) The General Motors International Classic played at Wedgewood Park, Port Elizabeth 2-5 February 1972.
- (iii) The South African Open Championship played at Royal Johannesburg 9-12 February 1972.
- (iv) The South African Amateur Championships to be played in East London 10-16 April 1972.

Non-white players also played against South Africans in a recent tournament at the Swazi Spa, Swaziland.

3. Mr. Nelson is optimistic that, following the success of these tournaments, next season (from November 1972) will see an increase in the number of sponsors

National Archives of Australia

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NAA: A463; 1972/2657



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and in the prize money offered and that the provincial open tournaments will also be treated as "open internationals". Golf clubs affiliated with the South African Golfers' Union have been asked to open their courses to non-white players two or three times a week, and some have already done so. ("Papwa" Sewgoolum has been playing on such courses since 1961). Nelson attributes this co-operation to the attitude of golfers in general which he finds more liberal than the attitude of white players and organizers of other sports.

4. There was some adverse press comment on the running of the General Motors tournament at Wedgewood for which non-white players had to pre-qualify while white players did not. Several non-white players including Laurence Buthelezi complained about this to the press, but it appears that the situation was a result of mismanagement as much as of discrimination. In addition to the qualified non-white players nominated for the tournament by the South African Golf Association many other unseeded non-white players were invited to play or lodged applications and this part of the field had to be narrowed prior to the commencement of the tournament.

#### Tennis

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7. A record number of 32 entries has been received for the Federation Cup. Apart from Sweden and six Eastern European countries, all earlier participants in the Federation Cup (including Japan, China (T), Iran, Norway, Denmark, Finland) have accepted. We have just learned that U.S.A. has been drawn against Rhodesia in the first round.

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(T.W. Cutts)  
Ambassador

2. The President of the South African Golf Association (formerly the South African Golfers' Association) Mr. Louis Nelson is pleased with the extent of the co-operation between his body and the South African Golf Union, which, while it is affiliated with the South African Golf Union, is not a member of it. Nelson says that the South African Golf Union is a body of white players and that the South African Golf Association is a body of non-white players. He says that the South African Golf Union is a body of white players and that the South African Golf Association is a body of non-white players.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CANBERRA

16/15  
A/6/3  
Mr. Peter Luck. McQuay 2B

Department of Prime Ministers & Cabinet

CENTRAL REGISTER ~~of~~  
ACT.

With the Compliments

of

the Secretary

The attached NZ cables might  
be of interest to you.

Regards

Bob Cotton

Attitude of other countries towards

S. African Policy in Intern. S. and

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A463, 1972/2657



ATF-

South Africa State

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REF YOUR PREVIOUS NOTE -- THIS IS TELEGRAM TO WHICH REFERS  
PLS HOLD UNTIL OUR 378 IS RECEIVED ---- BEGINS :

UNCLASSIFIED 23 FEBRUARY 1972  
FROM NEW YORK  
TO WELLINGTON 63 -PRIORITY-

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID: LETTERS FROM CARE

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TODAY DECIDED TO CIRCULATE TO MEMBERS  
THE FOLLOWING TWO LETTERS FROM NEWNHAM OF CARE.

(1) LETTER DATED 15 FEBRUARY 1972 FROM NEWNHAM ADDRESSED TO THE  
CABINET SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES:

"ON BEHALF OF MY ASSOCIATION AND OF THE GREAT AND INCREASING  
NUMBER OF NEW ZEALANDERS WHO ARE STRUGGLING AGAINST NEW ZEALAND  
INVOLVEMENT IN RACIST SPORT, I WISH TO EXPRESS THANKS FOR THE ACTION  
WHICH YOU HAVE TAKEN IN YOUR LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOFTBALL  
ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES DATED JANUARY 27TH 1972, A COPY OF  
WHICH YOU WERE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND TO MR. TREVOR RICHARDS, NATIONAL  
PRESIDENT OF THE N.Z. HALT ALL RACIST TOURS ORGANISATION.

UNDER SEPARATE COVER I AM DESPATCHING FURTHER EVIDENCE TO THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHICH SHOWS  
CONCLUSIVELY THAT THIS NEW ZEALAND TEAM IS NOT RPT NOT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF ALL NEW ZEALAND SOFTBALL PLAYERS. A GREAT MANY OF THEM ARE BITT-  
ERLY OPPOSED TO APARTHEID SPORT AND RESENTED THE FACT THAT THEY  
COULD NOT RPT NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR THIS TOURING TEAM TO TAKE PART IN  
THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN THE PHILIPPINES, UNLESS THEY FIRST TOOK  
PART IN A RACIST SPORTS TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA IN DEFIANCE OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS CALL OF NOVEMBER 1971 AGAINST APARTHEID SPORT. THE

Mr. C. J. W. J.

There is a copy in  
P.O. Box 113

Mr. Tucklow

Copy to  
P.O. Box 113

Mr. C. J. W. J.

Mr. C. J. W. J.

This is interesting

UNCLASSIFIED PAGE TWO/63

LEADING SOFTBALLER JOHN LOWES IS A CLEAR CASE IN POINT.

AS YOU WILL NOTE FROM THE ENCLOSED MATERIAL, NO RPT NO POLYNESIAN PLAYERS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR THE NEW ZEALAND TEAM, ALTHOUGH THEY COMPRISE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF OUR TOP SOFTBALL STARS. PRESS OBSERVERS AND OTHERS HAVE LINKED THIS FACT THAT THE TEAM WENT FIRST TO SOUTH AFRICA, WHO PAID FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE EXPENSES OF THE TOUR.

IT IS FOR THESE REASONS THAT WE HAVE LAID CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND COERCION AGAINST THE N.Z. SOFTBALL AUTHORITIES, IN THAT UNDUE PRESSURE UNRELATED TO SPORTING FACTORS HAS KEPT SOME OF OUR FINEST NEW ZEALAND SOFTBALLERS OUT OF THE TEAM WHICH SHOULD BE REPRESENTING THEM IN THE PHILIPPINES BUT WHICH IS CURRENTLY TOURING SOUTH AFRICA PLAYING APARTHEID SPORT."

(2) LETTER DATED 20 FEBRUARY 1972 FROM NEWMHAM ADDRESSED TO SIR KEITH HOLYOAKE:

"N.Z. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR APARTHEID SPORT

THANK YOU FOR YOUR REPLY DATED 4TH FEBRUARY TO MY LETTER OF 29TH JANUARY PROTESTING AT THE REMARKS OF THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, MR. SEATH AT THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT FAREWELL TO THE N.Z. SOFTBALL TEAM BEFORE ITS DEPARTURE TO PLAY "WHITES-ONLY" TEAMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

I NOTE THAT MR. SEATH WAS INACCURATELY REPORTED AND THAT HE WAS NOT RPT NOT REFERRING TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECTION OF THE TEAM'S TOUR BUT TO ITS SUBSEQUENT PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES WHEN HE TOLD THE TEAM IT HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF NEW ZEALANDERS. WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THIS CORRECTION,



UNCLASSIFIED PAGE THREE/63

WHICH UNFORTUNATELY HAS NOT RPT NOT BEEN FEATURED IN THE PRESS WITH ANYTHING LIKE THE EMPHASIS GIVEN TO THE ORIGINAL REPORT.

NEVERTHELESS, THERE SEEMS TO BE CONTINUING EVIDENCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS INDEED PURSUING A POLICY OF SUPPORT FOR APARTHEID SPORT, AS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING RECENT EVENTS:

1. THE APPARENT UNCONCERN AT THE ACTION YESTERDAY OF THE N.Z. RUGBY UNION IN INVITING A TEAM FROM THE "WHITES-ONLY" SOUTH AFRICAN RUGBY BOARD TO VISIT NEW ZEALAND FOR A TEST SERIES IN 1973. THIS WOULD SEEM TO BE COMPLETELY INCOMPATIBLE WITH YOUR EARLIER STATEMENTS THAT NEW ZEALAND DOES NOT RPT NOT SUPPORT APARTHEID ON THE SPORTING FIELD OR ANYWHERE ELSE.
2. THE ACTION OF THE INFORMATION AND PRESS SECTION, TOURIST AND PUBLICITY DEPT. WELLINGTON IN ISSUING, LAST MONTH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TO THE PRESS OF THE OFFICIAL FAREWELL TO THE N.Z. SOFTBALL TEAM LEAVING FOR SOUTH AFRICA. (PHOTO REFERENCE P 21530-2).
3. THE ALLOCATION OF N.Z. GOVERNMENT FUNDS THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY "GOLDEN KIWI" TO THE N.Z. WOMEN'S CRICKET TEAM TO HELP FINANCE ITS CURRENT TOUR TO PLAY APARTHEID SPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA. IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE PRESS YESTERDAY THAT A GRANT OF DOLLARS 2,000 HAS BEEN MADE TO THIS TEAM.
4. THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN PAYING FULL SALARY TO THOSE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS INCLUDING TEACHERS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND WOMEN'S CRICKET AND SOFTBALL TEAMS CURRENTLY PLAYING APARTHEID SPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA. THIS ACTION IS PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT TO COMPREHEND IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO PAY SALARY TO

UNCLASSIFIED PAGE FOUR/63

THE YOUNG MAORI LAWYER, ALBERT ORME WHO WAS GRANTED A CHURCHILL FELLOWSHIP TO STUDY RACE RELATIONS OVERSEAS. THE REASON GIVEN WAS THAT HIS OVERSEAS STUDIES WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE OF VALUE FOR HIM IN HIS WORK IN THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

NEW ZEALANDERS OPPOSED TO RACISM CANNOT SEE THAT THE EXPERIENCE OF PLAYING RACIST SPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA CAN BE OF ANY BENEFIT TO N.Z. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN THEIR WORK.''

COL 63 CARE NEWNHAM CARE (1) 15 1972 27TH 1972 TREVOR RICHARDS NZ  
1971 JOHN LOWES NZ (2) 20 1972 4TH 29TH SEATH 1. NZ 1973 2. NZ  
P 21530-2 3. NZ NZ 2,000 4. ALBERT ORME CHURCHILL NZ  
23/2245Z TAN



1012  
CONFIDENTIAL 24 FEB 72  
FROM WELLINGTON  
TO CANBERRA 378 -PRIORITY-

SPORTS TOURS OF SOUTH AFRICA

NEW YORK'S 63 (NOW REPEATED TO YOU) CONTAINS THE TEXT OF A LETTER OF 20 FEBRUARY FROM NEWMHAM TO THE MINISTER WHICH IS THE MOST RECENT COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM HIM. THERE HAS BEEN NO RECENT TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO THE MINISTER BY NEWMHAM. THE LETTER HAS PRESUMABLY BEEN RELEASED IN NEW YORK BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID AND MAY THEREFORE BE THE COMMUNICATION ABOUT WHICH NEWSMEN ARE ASKING THE MINISTER. A REPLY IS BEING DRAFTED HERE FOR HIS CONSIDERATION.

2. THE PRIME MINISTER HAS RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM NEWMHAM ABOUT THE RUGBY TOUR AND IS CONSIDERING ISSUING A STATEMENT WHICH COULD BE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO THIS AND SIMILAR REPRESENTATIONS.

COL 378 63 2.

*MR COTTON*

Canberra Times 8/3/72  
S. AFRICAN TOURS

# NZ Government not to interfere

WELLINGTON, Tuesday (AAP). — The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Marshall, said today his Government would not interfere in continuing sporting contacts with South Africa but proposed that South Africa send fully representative teams to New Zealand in future.

"Because we oppose apartheid, we would prefer that South Africa should send fully representative teams selected on merit without racial discrimination", he said in a major policy statement.

The South African Rugby Board has accepted an invitation from the New Zealand Rugby Football Union to send a Springbok team to New Zealand next year, a move which brought strong reaction from New Zealand's militant anti-

apartheid organisation and a threat of "direct action" if the tour goes ahead.

Mr Marshall said in his statement the Government would not stop sporting contacts with South Africa because "it is better to build bridges of communication with South Africa than to cut off all contact".

## Liberal tradition

He said it was argued that New Zealand should discontinue sporting and other contacts while apartheid continued "but it is not in the liberal tradition of New Zealanders to extend hatred of apartheid to hatred of the people of South Africa, whatever their colour may be".

New Zealand's sporting links with South Africa are at present the subject of scrutiny by the United Nations special commit-

tee on apartheid which has invited two New Zealand anti-apartheid leaders to give evidence in New York.

They are Mr Trevor Richards, Chairman of the Halt All Racist Tours Organisation and Mr Tom Newnham, secretary of the Citizens Association for Racial Equality, both of whom criticised the Government's decision.

Mr Newnham said his organisation had never asked the Government to dictate to sporting bodies "but we'd just like their practice to square with the strong words they express in the United Nations where the New Zealand Government has condemned apartheid as a crime against humanity".

Mr Richards claimed that irrespective of the Government's statement, it would find itself "forced to act" probably before the end of this year.



# DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

## PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

*Returned  
16/5/72*

### THE SECRETARY

If you are answering the question "What is the South African Government's current policy on the arrangements for visiting international cricket teams?" this letter contains material which answers that question.

2. If the question is what guidance should we give to facilitate an Australian decision on the sending of a team to South Africa this advice is limited and is obviously not intended to answer this question.

3. Therefore it seems important that there is a clear understanding as to the terms of the answer being given.

4. I assume that we would wish to confine ourselves to the first question.

5. Firstly the question why the Colin Cowdrey project fell down. The Cowdrey proposal was that a mixed team should play segregated white and black/coloured teams. This represented a departure from precedent in two ways:-

- (i) the visiting team was mixed (d'Oliviera)
- (ii) the visiting team would play white and black/coloured teams (white teams had not played black/coloureds). The black/coloureds objected, in effect, that the South African teams should be capable of being mixed if after merit trials it came out that way. At least that is what their position is when the fine wording is stripped away. This seems to be basically a position of principle as no African player seems good enough to merit selection. But it does have the merit of aiming to "in principle" desegregate South African cricket. I understand the debate internally, is continuing. Although the South African Government's position on sport is changing in an evolutionary way, the stand taken by the black/coloured Cricketing Board seems likely to inhibit any immediate widespread acceptance of South African official policies outside of South Africa.

../2

Received  
10/15/51

THE SECRETARY

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2. Therefore it seems important that there is a clear understanding as to the terms of the answer being given.

3. I assume that we would wish to confine ourselves to the first question.

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-2-

I suggest you 'phone Sir Donald explaining the fate of the Cowdrey proposal which is not completely dead in that it is reported to be up for consideration again in twelve months time. At the same time you could offer to send him <sup>on</sup> a personal and confidential basis Attachment A to Sir Keith's letter. Sir Keith agrees this may be done. I have attached a copy ~~to~~ a short note to Sir Donald for your consideration.

*A. T. Griffith*  
(A. T. Griffith)

16 February 1972.



SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600



27 January, 1972.

Dear Sir John,

In reply to your letter of 15 January, 1972, we have not recently had indications of movement in the South African sports policy so far as cricket is concerned. In other sports there has been some movement in recent months.

You will be aware from reports we have had from our Embassy in South Africa which we have passed on to your Department, of the modifications to South Africa's traditional policy which Mr Vorster announced last April. With regard to cricket (and rugby) these provided that touring teams from "traditional opponents" would be able to play non-white as well as white teams, but whites would not be allowed to attend matches against non-whites. (This has since been modified for rugby to the extent that up to 10% of the spectators at matches against non-white teams to be played by an English touring team this year may be white). Mr Vorster's statement also made clear that mixed South African teams would not be allowed to play overseas, although non-white organisations were to be encouraged to establish their own sporting relations. This latter means that a non-white team would be allowed to tour Australia. (A coloured rugby team has in fact toured Britain).

Colin Cowdrey's project was the first serious attempt to take advantage of the modified policy on cricket. A mixed team, including Basil d'Oliveria and other non-whites, was to tour South Africa, playing against white and non-white (but not mixed) teams on the provincial and national levels. No attempt was to have been made to select a multi-racial South African side nor to hold multi-racial trials between various South African bodies.

However, the tour was called off, to be considered again in 12 months time, as a result of the absolute opposition expressed by the President of the South African Cricket Board Control (the main non-white organisation) to the selection of any South African teams, including non-white teams, on racial grounds. The President's attitude was, and as far as we are aware still is, that neither he nor his organisation are prepared to support or countenance any matches between a visiting side and South African teams unless the latter are selected on merit after suitable trials. The South African Cricket Association (the white organisation) had supported the Cowdrey proposal and the Government had accepted it, indicating that Basil d'Oliveria's inclusion would cause no concern.

*Am Gifford*

*Ph. see me*

*EDH 9/2*

CONFIDENTIAL

.../2.



CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Following this development there was a meeting of cricket administrators to consider forming an association of all racial groups to send "unofficial" mixed teams overseas but, so far as we are aware nothing has come of it. This move would require, if it were to go ahead, a change in the South African Government's policy of which there has been no suggestion to date.

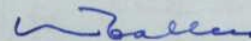
That the Pollocks, Ackerman and Greig were not prevented from joining the Rest of the World Eleven in Australia did not represent a change of policy as the Pollocks played under Sobers in the Rest of the World tour in England in 1970.

We have asked our Embassy in Pretoria to keep us informed of any changes in policy or other significant developments and will continue our practice of passing to your Department all such reports.

..... As changes of policy in one sport may ultimately lead to changes in another I am attaching, for your information, a summary of developments in the South African Government's policy on various sports over the past year. From it you will see that piecemeal modifications to policy appear to be taking place in practical responses to particular situations.

Thank you for letting me have the file note of your discussions with Sir Donald Bradman. We shall ensure that Sir Donald is protected.

Yours sincerely,



(Keith Waller)

Sir John Bunting, C.B.E.,  
Secretary,  
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600

CONFIDENTIAL

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A463, 1972/2657

SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS POLICY : DEVELOPMENTS IN 1971

On 22 April last year, Mr Vorster announced the following modifications to the South African Government's traditional policy of segregated sport organised on a racial basis, with its prohibition of multi-racial competitions.

- (i) In rugby and cricket white touring teams from "traditional opponents" would be allowed to play non-white South African teams separately, but white spectators would not be allowed to attend. (This has been amended in practice, so far as rugby is concerned, in that the Government is permitting up to 10% of the spectators to be white at matches to be played against an African and a Coloured team by an English team this year).
- (ii) Non-whites would not be included in white South African teams except in Olympic sports, and Davis Cup tennis where non-whites might be included on merit.
- (iii) International competitions in tennis, athletics and other sports falling under Olympic rules, such as cycling, could be held in South Africa, and every ranked competitor (local or international) could compete irrespective of race. (This, too, has been extended in practice as mixed international golf was permitted in November, 1971. Please see under golf below).
- (iv) Non-white sporting bodies would be encouraged to establish their own international sporting relations.

Mr Vorster stressed that these modifications would apply only to international sport, and sport at club, provincial, and national levels would remain segregated.

Since then some significant developments have taken place in the following major South African sports:-

Golf

In November the 1971 South African Open Golf Championship took place in Johannesburg and was designated an "international" sporting event, thereby allowing competitors from various racial groups within South Africa to compete and attend. Non-white participants included five South Africans, and several overseas players including the American

.../2.

CONFIDENTIAL



negro Lee Elder. 20,000 spectators including blacks as well as whites attended. Segregation was abandoned in restaurants, bars, in the stands and even in the press room. Press correspondents were impressed by the way whites, and non-whites "rubbed shoulders", shared the same spectator stands, and played darts together in the members club. It is not absolutely clear that whites and non-whites were paired on the course; such information as we have points to this being the case.

#### Athletics

Also in November, a "multi-national" athletics meeting was held in Cape Town. Of the 216 athletes competing, 19 were African, ten were South African, 4 from Madagascar, 3 from Rhodesia, and one each from Malawi and Lesotho. (Athletics being an Olympic sport, this meeting was within the modifications to policy announced by Mr Vorster in April). While on the track the meeting was no less racially mixed than the golf tournament, there was an important distinction concerning the mixing of ethnic groups, in that there was no mixing among the spectators.

#### Tennis

In tennis it has been announced that the Federation Cup for women players is to be held in South Africa in March 1972; that, as it is an international event, the appropriate rules will apply; and that all members of the International Lawn Tennis Association will be invited. The South African Lawn Tennis Association will hold "private" mixed trials, attended only by selectors and leading tennis officials to select a South African team on merit. The South African Open Championships will also be held in March. This will be designated an international event, and all countries affiliated to the International Lawn Tennis Association will be invited to take part. We do not as yet know whether spectators at these events are to be mixed or segregated.

On 14 January 1972, it was announced that South Africa had been re-admitted to the Davis Cup reportedly for relaxing its apartheid policy in tennis.

#### Rugby

A Coloured Rugby Team, the Proteas, visited Britain in December 1971.

An English team due to visit South Africa in 1972 will play matches against an African team at Port Elizabeth, and a coloured side at Cape Town. As already mentioned, contrary to Mr Vorster's April ruling, permission has been granted for ten percent of the spectators at both games to be whites.

CONFIDENTIAL

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SIR DONALD BRADMAN



2 HOLDEN STREET,  
KENSINGTON PARK,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

16-1-72.

Sir John Bunting,  
Prime Minister's Department,  
CANBERRA.

Dear Sir John,

In accordance with your request I  
have pleasure in sending you a copy of the announcement  
made by the Australian Board of Control at it's meeting  
in September 1971.

Yours faithfully,

*Don Bradman*

Seen by Secretary

*Mr. Griffith 20/1*  
*Mr. Brundell*



The Australian Board of Control for International Cricket to-day reviewed all aspects of the proposed South African tour of Australia in 1971-72.

Whilst there was substantial evidence that very many Australians felt the tour should go on the Board was equally made aware of the widespread disapproval of the South African Government's racial policy which restricted selection of South Africa's team.

The Board faced the unenviable situation that whatever decision it made would meet with the displeasure of a large percentage of the people but it could not let that factor influence it in coming to a decision.

It weighed carefully the views expressed by responsible Australian authorities including political leaders, union officials, church dignitaries, police commissioners, ground authorities, administrative officials and others.

There could be no doubt the tour would set up internal bitterness between rival groups and demonstrations on a large scale would be inevitable.

The police would be called upon to provide massive and prolonged protection at matches and elsewhere.

The Board has complete confidence in the ability and willingness of the police forces to maintain law and order but had to question whether it was reasonable in the circumstances to ask these men to undergo the severe ordeal which would be demanded of them to enable cricket to be played in peace and at the same time other members of the public being deprived of their services. Also was it reasonable to expect international cricketers to perform under the trying circumstances which would prevail.

Having deeply considered all these matters the Board felt it was in the best interests of Australia, of the game of cricket and all those associated with it that the tour should not take place.

Accordingly with great regret the Board decided to advise the South African Cricket Association that in the present atmosphere the invitation to tour in 1971-72 must be withdrawn.

The Board wishes to commend the South African Cricket Association and its players for their courageous stand against their Government's apartheid policy in cricket.

It earnestly hopes that the South African Government will in the near future so relax its laws that the cricketers of South Africa may once again take their place as full participants in the international field and the Board will give its utmost support to the South African Cricket Association to try and bring about this end.



**CONFIDENTIAL**

15 January, 1972

Dear Sir Keith,

I attach a copy of a file note on the subject of cricket tours of South Africa.

It derives from conversations with Sir Donald Bradman during which he raised the matters recorded.

I send the note for your information.

You will see that Sir Donald has asked whether there has been any recent word from South Africa which would indicate movement in Government sports policy. If there is anything I - or you - can pass on to him on a confidential basis, would you let me know.

Would you please make sure that Sir Donald Bradman is protected since his conversations with me have been off the record. He has, as I think you know, been very careful to respect confidences placed in him.

Yours sincerely,

*EJB*

(E. J. Bunting)  
Secretary

*In Bailey*  
*Mr. Griffith*

*In Bessville*  
*5.2.6.1971*

Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.

**CONFIDENTIAL**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

**PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT**

NOTE FOR FILE

In a conversation today with Sir Donald Bradman on another matter, he asked me whether I knew of any recent development between the Government and the South African Government of interest to him in a cricket context.

He said that round about the time of the cancellation of the South African Cricket Tour, he had had a certain amount of discussion with the South African Ambassador and subsequently had received from the Ambassador a letter or letters.

The Ambassador had written very politely but the South African Government position nevertheless seemed pretty firm. Bradman said he talked about "considerable difficulties".

But he said that since then he had got word of a proposal that Colin Cowdrey should take a team of cricketers to South Africa which would include three coloured players, one of whom was to be D'Oliveira.

This was put up to the South African Government and its reply was affirmative, i.e. it would accept the team including D'Oliveira who, of course, had been the subject of specific exclusion earlier on in an England team.

Cowdrey then went ahead to organise the tour. There were to be matches against the whites, the coloureds and the Bantu. But he struck a hurdle with the Leader of the Coloured Association. He would not agree to participate or to allow any matches against coloured teams.

Bradman said that so far as he knows, the Cowdrey team proposal has been dropped.

But he is anxious to get progress with South Africa towards the resumption of cricket and in fact to leave no stone unturned for this purpose.

He said he asked me therefore if there was anything I knew directly or indirectly which could be passed on to him.

I said I did not know of any conversations or correspondence. I doubted if the Prime Minister had taken part in any but it was possible that Foreign Affairs had some information. I would enquire.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

- 2 -

In another discussion which I had with Sir Donald about a fortnight ago, he told me again of a conversation he had a few months ago with the Premier of South Australia.

During this, Sir Donald had asked the Premier what the Labor Party attitude would be to an Australian Cricket Tour of South Africa, as one would be scheduled in the ordinary course within the next few years.

The Premier had said he would believe there would be no objection.

Sir Donald said he went on to ask what Mr. Whitlam's attitude would be. Mr. Dunstan thereupon rang Mr. Whitlam who was less forthright but who said, nevertheless, that so long as the Australian team was picked on merit without regard to race, as it would undoubtedly be, there would be no objection.

*EJB*

(E. J. Bunting)  
Secretary

15 January, 1972

**CONFIDENTIAL**





DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OCT 29 8 28 AM '71

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

FILE NO. ....

201/10/10/3

27 October, 1971

The Secretary  
Department of the Prime Minister's Cabinet  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

APARTHEID AND SPORT

....

Attached for your information is a copy  
of Nairobi memorandum No. 676 of 30 September, 1971  
and its attachment, concerning attitudes in Ethiopia  
to apartheid and sport.

*G. Polson*  
(G. Polson)  
for the Secretary



10  
95/04/11  
AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
NAIROBI

In reply quote No. 251/8/2/16  
Memorandum No. 676

30 September 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

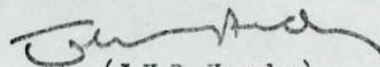
COPIES TO: Australian Embassy,  
PRETORIA OP.393

Australian Mission to the U.N.,  
NEW YORK. OP.394

APARTHEID AND SPORT

.... Attached is a copy of an editorial entitled "Evil of Racism" which appeared in the Government owned Ethiopian Herald of 3 September.

2. The editorial which is mainly taken up with racism in sport, refers to a protest by the U.N. Special Political Committee against the previously planned visit to Australia this year by the South African cricket team. The editorial also states that apartheid has survived as a result of the "support and encouragement" from major western powers. It claims that apartheid is "spilling over into Namibia and Rhodesia among other places".

  
(J.V.R. Hearder)  
First Secretary



## EVIL OF RACISM

The forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly is expected to take up among other things the question of racism in international sports. A draft declaration on the subject has, according to reports, a very good chance of being overwhelmingly adopted by the world body.

Although little progress has been made in practical terms over the years, the U.N. takes up the topic of **apartheid** at every annual session. During the forthcoming session too, the special political committee of the General Assembly is expected to consider a proposal to the effect that discrimination in sports be put to an end once and for all.

As far as protests go, the special political committee has already protested against the planned visit to Australia some time this year by a cricket team from **apartheid** South Africa. But, it is difficult to assess how much effect, if any at all, this had had on the apostles of racism in Pretoria.

South Africa has time and again been condemned by the world community at large for its racist policy. It has been barred from taking part in the Olympic games. Numerous resolutions and declarations have been adopted pointing out the evil inherent in **apartheid**. This is well and good. But what practical results has it brought about? The plain fact is that all these declarations have had little effect on the misguided zealots in Pretoria.

Discrimination in international sports is of course one of the extreme forms of expression of a racial policy of the type being practised by the fascists in South Africa. It is very odd and unintelligible that in this age there could be people who think it proper to herd men together on the basis of the colour of their skin. Since such people do actually exist, it is the responsibility of the international community at large to weed them out by employing whatever means is available.

It is sad, however, that the world has done little in practical terms when it comes to correcting South Africa's ways. In fact, the inhuman regime in that part of Africa has managed to survive and flourish precisely because of the support and encouragement it gets from some of the major Western powers which continue to trade with **apartheid**.

These Western powers which are well-known to everyone as the major source of strength to the perpetuation of **apartheid** have to assume every bit of responsibility for the existence of racism in the southern part of our continent. As long as they continue to give aid and solace to racists who consider blacks to be inferior creatures, the friendship which the countries concerned attempt to manifest towards Africa must always be suspect.

On the occasion of the forthcoming General Assembly, the U.N. will reportedly take up the subject of racism in international sports and adopt a declaration concerning the same. This is well and good. It should, however, be remembered that apart from sports, **apartheid** is also expanding the area under its influence. It is spilling over into Namibia and Rhodesia among other places. Is it really beyond the power and intelligence of the rest of the world to find ways and means of bringing the white racists in South Africa to their senses?



SEP 20 9 58 AM '71

FILE NO

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

## INWARD CABLEGRAM

HP4

I.91741

FROM

TOD 10.9.71...1358 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY  
PRETORIA

TOR 11.9.71...0151 LT

249 UNCLASSIFIED

CRICKET. YOUR API20.

AT ITS MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 25 SACA WILL CONSIDER MOTION  
BY TRANSVAAL CRICKET UNION THAT ASSOCIATION SHOULD "PRESS  
FOR MULTI-RACIAL CRICKET AT PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS".  
THIS FOLLOWS CONSIDERATION BY TCU OF PROPOSAL BY BALFOUR  
PARK CLUB REPORTED IN OUR TELEGRAM 221.

A SIMILAR APPROACH IS EXPECTED FROM THE NATAL ASSOCIATION  
FOLLOWING INITIATIVE TAKEN BY SOME CLUBS IN THAT PROVINCE.

FOREIGN MINISTER  
DEPT FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
ANIB  
DEPT PM AND C  
PMS

*Mr. Hughes - to see*  
*Mr. J. G. ...*

*File*



70/6651

(8)

EXTRACT FROM COMMONWEALTH POLICE  
CENTRAL CRIME INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Fortnightly Report dated / /

Original on 70/6201

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11. ANTI-APARTHEID

Proposed Events.

The long term aim of the anti-apartheid movement is to stop all sporting events between South Africa and Australia. The immediate aim of the movement is to stop the next South African cricket tour. It is hoped that this objective will be achieved by creating such serious disorder during the South African Rugby Union tour that the cricket fixtures will be cancelled.

Gregor MacCaulay the main organiser of HART (Halt All Round Tours) has stated that it is now too late to stop the rugby union tour, but the effects of mass demonstrations will stop the cricket tour. Available information indicates that apartheid will be the main issue of demonstrations during 1971.

Orientation Week will begin at Sydney University on Monday 22nd February. In previous years left wing students, particularly members of 'Students for a Democratic Society' have used this period to indoctrinate first year students in political matters, mainly the war in Vietnam and conscription. This year, however, apartheid and Australian-South African relations will be the issues used to create a broad student front at demonstrations.

Reliable information indicates that 'Students for a Democratic Society' led by Meredith BURGMANN and Peter LANDAU, have arranged for an anti-apartheid film to be shown at the Wallace Theatre on Wednesday 24th February. This meeting at the theatre will also be used to publicise an anti-apartheid front lawn rally to be held on Thursday, 25th February.

This rally will conclude at about 4.00 p.m. and the persons present will march into the city where an anti-apartheid demonstration will be held. The venue for this demonstration has not yet been decided, however, Chifley Square and the offices of South African Airways have been discussed. The organisers are confident that over one thousand students will participate.

At present the South African Surf Lifesaving Team is touring Australia, the visit being from 11th February until 16th April and a number of anti-apartheid demonstrations have been planned to take place during the tour. In New South Wales these activities are being jointly planned by the following:

Dennis William FRENEY	Liberation.
Peter James MCGREGOR	Anti-apartheid movement.
Meredith BURGMANN	Students for a Democratic Society
Peter LANDAU	Students for a Democratic Society.

The following demonstrations have been planned for the Sydney area:

23rd March

Demonstration at Sydney Airport when the team arrives at 4.30 p.m.

SECRET



SECRET

8.

24th March

Demonstration at the Hotel Manly, where the team is staying, and a further demonstration at Dee Why Surf Club during a civic reception.

26th March

Rally at Prince Alfred Park, followed by a march to the offices of the National Council of the Surf Lifesaving Association of Australia.

27th March

Demonstration during a match against Australia.

Recent Activities.

On 2nd February nine members of 'Liberation' led by Dennis William FENEY and Peter James MCGREGOR, entered the public gallery of the Warringah Shire Council during a council meeting. The demonstrators displayed placards protesting against the visit of the South African Surf Lifesaving Team and loudly criticised the Council for its decision to spend \$600 on a civic reception for the visiting team. The demonstrators were removed by police without any serious incident, there were no arrests.

On 7th February about thirty people staged an anti-apartheid demonstration at Adelaide Airport when the South African team arrived. The demonstrators displayed placards and distributed leaflets. They jeered and shouted at the team. There were no serious incidents and no arrests were made.

On 14th February the South African Surf Lifesaving team was competing against an Australian team at Goolwa Beach which is about fifty-five miles from Adelaide. Approximately fifty demonstrators lined the beach and displayed anti-apartheid placards. There were no incidents.

Apartheid

70/6651 (5)

EXTRACT FROM COMMONWEALTH POLICE

CENTRAL CRIME INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Fortnightly Report dated 28/1/71.

Original on 70/6201

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National Archives of Australia

NAA: A463, 1972/2657



DEMONSTRATIONS.

- 1V. Anti-Apartheid: Reports on recent demonstrations in Melbourne and Sydney in opposition to apartheid and the visit of South African tennis players to Australia.

## D E M O N S T R A T I O N S .

### ANTI-APARTHEID

#### (a) New South Wales.

On 11th January two South African women were competing in the New South Wales tennis championships at White City, Sydney. Ten persons, who are believed to be members of 'Liberation' and the 'Committee Against Racism in Sport', attempted to disrupt the match whilst the South Africans were playing. The demonstrators displayed anti-apartheid placards and chanted slogans, they were evicted from the ground by tennis officials. There were no serious incidents and no police action was necessary.

The following demonstrators were identified:

Dennis William FRENEY	('Tribune' journalist. Member of 'Liberation')
Noel HAZARD	('Tribune' journalist)
Meredith BURGMANN	(Students for a Democratic Society)
Peter John MCGREGOR.	

On 12th January, seven demonstrators assembled at White City but were refused admission to the ground. They remained in the car park and when the two South African women arrived they chanted 'Racists go home'. There were no serious incidents and no arrests.

The following demonstrators were identified:

Dennis William FRENEY
Noel HAZARD
Peter John MCGREGOR.

SECRET



SECRET

10.

(b) Victoria.

During the night of 19/20th January three courts at the Kooyong tennis stadium were badly damaged. Holes were dug in the lawn courts and petrol, oil and paint were smeared over the playing surfaces. Anti-apartheid slogans were painted on the walls and paths. It is believed that the reason for this damage is that two South African women are competing in the Victorian tennis championships. The offenders have not yet been identified.

During the lunch hour on 21st January, a number of persons, who are believed to be members of 'Students for a Democratic Society', distributed anti-apartheid leaflets in City Square, Melbourne. The leaflets stated that South African tennis players should not be allowed to compete in Australia.

It is reported that David DAY and Loganathan MOODLEY were present whilst the leaflets were being distributed. DAY is reported to have said that in principle he agreed with the damaging of Kooyong tennis courts.

Loganathan MOODLEY is a negro who was born in South Africa. In a report in 'The Age' of 22nd January he is alleged to have said that the way to change apartheid is not by affecting public opinion in Australia so much as to threaten law and order. He is further reported to have said that violence is justified.

MOODLEY first came to the notice of this Force in relation to demonstrations on 20th March 1970, when he participated in an anti-apartheid demonstration in Sydney. On that occasion he burnt a South African flag and said:

"Today I burn this flag. Tomorrow I might burn the South African Embassy even if I die for it."

On 23rd January a number of demonstrators attended the Victorian tennis championships at Kooyong. Whilst the South African women were playing the demonstrators chanted anti-apartheid slogans and displayed a banner which read: "Free black South Africa". One man carrying anti-apartheid leaflets ran onto the court and broke the net, play was stopped several times. Fergus James ROBINSON, born 9.9.1949, removed a South African flag from the stadium and burnt it. He was arrested and charged with 'offensive behaviour'. Approximately thirty demonstrators outside the stadium shouted "Smash apartheid" and "Fascist pigs".

On 24th January there was a further anti-apartheid demonstration at Kooyong stadium. Bruce Anthony CORNWELL, born 27.11.1950, and Adrian Andrew STONE, 16 years, were arrested for 'offensive behaviour' and 'indecent language'.

SECRET

3.

In common with other years, there appears to be a general slackening off in the overall activities of the protest movement in Australia during the month of January. The major 'cause celebre' at the moment appears to be the presence in Australia of a number of South African tennis players and a number of ugly incidents have occurred during both the New South Wales and Victorian tennis championships. On present indications, it is felt that the anti-apartheid groups are using the tennis championships as a 'pipe-opener' to larger and possibly more violent activities in opposition to the forthcoming South African Rugby Union tour of Australia.

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A463, 1972/2657



*6 Amendments phoned through*  
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

**OUTWARDS TELEPRINTER MESSAGE.**

✠  
XTERNAL AA62007  
PRIMIN AA62018



PRIMIN AA62018/806 1511 AEST 4/6/70  
TO: CROTONATE LONDON  
FROM: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPT CANBERRA

UNCLASSIFIED PRIORITY

FOR MACDONALD

YOUR 9419.  
TEXT OF STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE ON 2 JUNE 1970 REGARDING  
SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTING TEAMS FOLLOWS:

BEGINS:

'MR WHITLAM - I ASK THE PRIME MINISTER:

WHAT ACTION DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO TAKE TO PREVENT  
A SITUATION WHERE AUSTRALIA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE COMMONWEALTH  
OR IN OUR REGION TO RECEIVE RACIALLY SELECTED SPORTING TEAMS FROM  
SOUTH AFRICA?

MR GORTON :-

IT HAS BEEN THE GOVERNMENT'S QUITE CONSISTENT POLICY TO  
ALLOW ARRANGEMENTS FOR, AND THE ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING OF,  
SPORTING FIXTURES TO BE LEFT IN THE HANDS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS. I THINK IT WOULD BE A RETROGRADE STEP  
IF GOVERNMENTS - THIS GOVERNMENT OR ANY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA -  
WERE TO INTERVENE IN THIS MATTER AND TO SAY THAT THEY WOULD NOT  
PERMIT SPORTING FIXTURES TO TAKE PLACE BECAUSE THEY DID NOT LIKE  
THE COLOUR OF SOME PARTICULAR GOVERNMENT ABROAD OR BECAUSE THEY  
DID NOT LIKE THE POLICIES THAT SOME PARTICULAR GOVERNMENTS  
FOLLOWED.'

ENDS.

CFM: 806 9419 2 1970  
ENDS: 4/1515 AEST  
LW

✠  
XTERNAL AA62007  
PRIMIN AA62018

INDEX CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT	INITIALS
337/1 856/1	
337/16 856/5	
337/5 773/3	
NAME	

23689/70

W. G. MURRAY, Government Printer, Canberra